

July 5th
1919

VOL. CXXIX
No. 3330

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

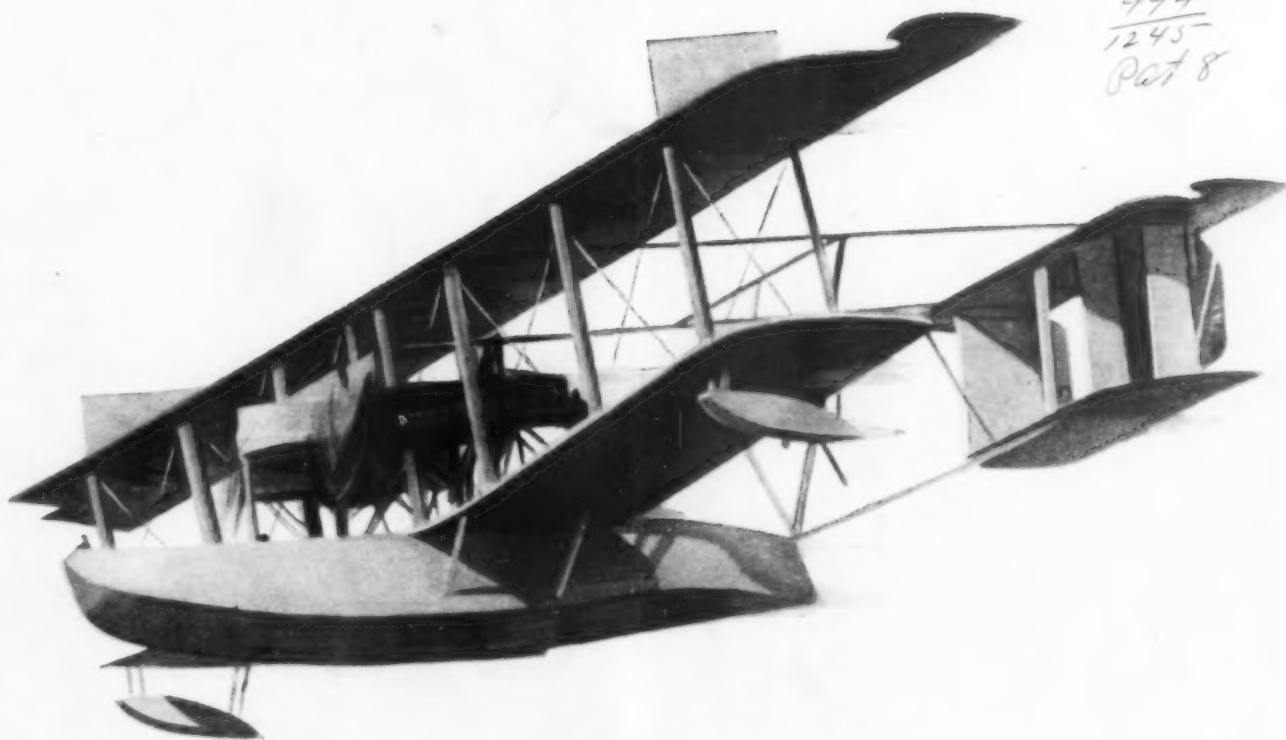
PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada, 15 Cents

NOTICE TO READER:—When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers, sailors and marines. No wrapping. No address.
A. S. HURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Entered as Second-Class matter, January 8, 1913, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879. \$5.00 a Year.
225 Fifth Ave., New York

994
1245-
POT 8



The Doughboy Gets Married

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND

*Pictorial Digest of the
World's News*

George Creel's Page

Jasper's Hints to
Money-Makers



AP2
.L52



Lubricating The World's Power

THE bulk of the world's mechanical power comes from four sources—steam, water, electricity and gas.

Power efficiency depends upon lubricating efficiency. For over half a century the Vacuum Oil Company has specialized upon this great problem.

Today this Company is looked to for correct lubrication by operators of every known kind of power machinery.

Gargoyle Lubricants are known the world over. The red Gargoyle on cans and barrels points the way to higher mechanical efficiency and lower operating costs.



Lubricants
A grade for each type of service

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

"H
little
office
Easte
other
into
sales
amou
jobs
Im
"J
Comp
I co
"Not
about
No
quiet
pick
that
big m
lande
The
office
him t
ahead
ing th
memb
"I
cause
you.
"Y
I had
used t

Fre
As
execu
thor,
equip
traini
teach
speak
Spec
years
instru
school
ceded
Oxfor
Colleg
ersity
lege,
and N
He h
A.B.

Dr.
two
poetry
school
Lectur
the E
Colleg
York
Dept.
Stuyve
of the
for Th

5. m. 10/11/72

The Secret of Being a Convincing Talker

How I Learned It in One Evening

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Company, within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago, Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual amount of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan's just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet, and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got, I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you."

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I



Frederick Houk Law

As educator, lecturer, executive, traveler and author, few men are so well equipped by experience and training as Dr. Law to teach the art of effective speaking. His "Mastery of Speech" is the fruit of 20 years active lecturing and instruction in Eastern schools and colleges preceded by an education at Oxford Academy, Amherst College, Columbia University, The Teachers College, Brown University, and New York University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M. and Ph.D.

Dr. Law is the author of two novels, two books of poetry, and editor of six school text-books. He was Lecturer in Pedagogy in the Extension Work of the College of the City of New York and is Head of the Dept. of English in the Stuyvesant H. S. and writer of the Weekly Lesson Plans for The Independent.

put my foot into it, meaning of course that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who

wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the whole secret of effective speaking was opened to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really the simplest thing in the world to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure complete attention to what I was saying and how to make everything I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet every condition. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, I learned how to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the secret the very first evening and it was only a short time before I was able to apply all of the principles and found that my words were beginning to have an almost magical effect upon everybody to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done instantly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp, I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now

\$7,500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely, that I attribute my success solely to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

When Jordan finished, I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record breaking sales during the dull season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records—and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk where formerly I simply blundered without reason." I can never thank Dr. Law for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. I have been spending all my spare time making speeches and I have talked about now as

So confident is the Independent publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking that once you have an opportunity to see your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the secret of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the Course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation
Publishers of The Independent Weekly

Dept. L-17, 119 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

Please send me Dr. Frederick Houk Law's "Mastery of Speech," a Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking in eight lessons. I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt, or send you \$5. in full payment of the Course.

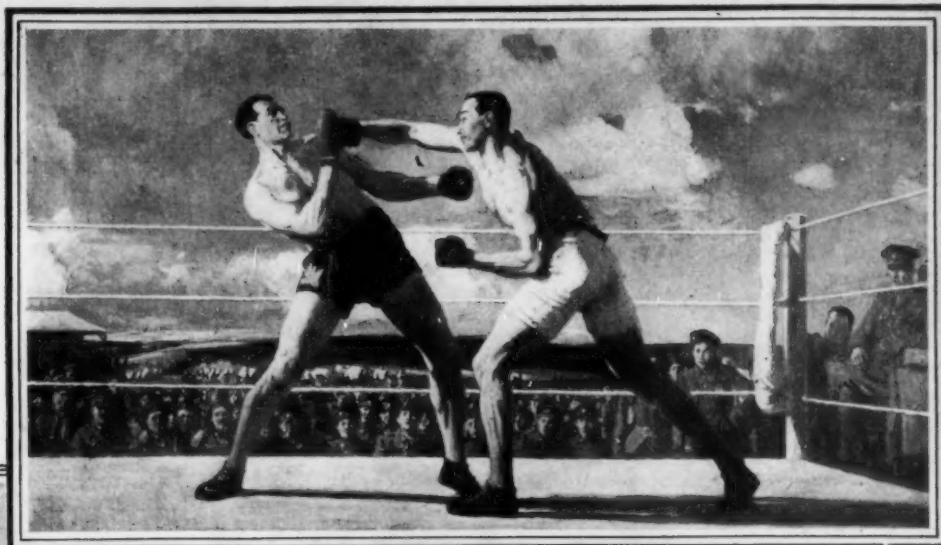
Name.....
Address.....

Leslie's-7-5-19

Records of Canada's War Service

*Selections from the Canadian War Memorials
Art Exhibition in New York*

Photos © Canadian War Memorials Exhibition



FROM THE PAINTING BY LAURA KNIGHT

PHYSICAL TRAINING AT WHITLEY CAMP

The Canadian War Records Office is exhibiting at the Anderson Galleries in New York City until July 31 a remarkable collection of nearly five hundred items. The Canadian War Memorials constitute unquestionably the most complete artistic record of any country's share in the great war, and the most significant manifestation of artistic activity during this period. In organizing the scheme, the Committee throughout endeavored to do equal justice to the claims of history and of art. Historical accuracy was secured by the sending of a band of distinguished artists to the fighting front, at a period when the issue was still in the balance, and when the opinion was generally held that art should stand back until the war was won.



FROM THE PAINTING BY MAJOR A. SARGENT

THE FOOTPRINT OF THE HUN

To ensure artistic success the Committee worked out a schedule of subjects embracing every sphere of Canadian war preparation and war activity, at home and abroad, on land, on water, and in the air, exemplified by typical scenes, each one being entrusted to the artist whose past achievement pointed most clearly to his ability to do full justice to his task. These artists were selected in the most catholic spirit, to represent every school and group, from the most academic and traditional to the most revolutionary and advanced, so that the collection of large decorative paintings, which form the nucleus of the war memorials, should give a fair picture of the artistic conditions which prevailed at the most momentous epoch of the world's history. Around this nucleus of vast decorative panels has been built up a comprehensive collection of minor paintings, drawings and engravings of war subjects, portraits of generals, statesmen and Canadian V.C.'s, works of sculpture, and a historical section of early English paintings and engravings, connected with Canadian history.



THE CANADIANS ENTERING CAMBRAI

FROM THE LITHO BY FRANK BRANFORD, A. R. C.



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief
CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXIX

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919

No. 3330

10 CENTS A COPY
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Published by the LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

"By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F."

By C. LE ROY BALDRIDGE

Formerly Artist for the Stars and Stripes, Private, A. E. F.



The owner of the Stars and Stripes, also the editor.

A DOZEN men claim the distinction of having originated the *Stars and Stripes*, the official newspaper of the A. E. F. which closed its career June 13th. All are probably right; and so are several score others in whose minds the idea sprang spontaneously with the landing of American troops on foreign soil. The idea was characteristically American. Had Robinson Crusoe been a Yank, he no doubt would have established a press headquarters the second morning after stepping on his island, and on Friday afternoon signed up his newly discovered companion as special writer. At home we can no more do without our newspaper propped between the coffee cup and the sugar bowl, and clutched in one hand the rest of the day, than we can do without pie and ice cream; abroad we found the need even keener.

The *Stars and Stripes* appeared for the first time in February, 1918. The first issue was the work of two men and ninety percent. of it was written by one lone machine gunner. Then on a Friday another enlisted man and two stray officers were called in to help stick wrappers and tie up bundles of the first edition. This issue was thirty thousand. All the work was done in one room in the Hotel Ste. Anne (the hotel which afterward became the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the Paris District). The General Staff promised to find the francs to pay the bills.

The new paper was looked upon with a slight suspicion by the canny doughboy. He wanted no G. H. Q. organ thrust upon him with his rations. There were enough General Orders for him to remember as it was. But at the close of 1918 the *Stars and Stripes* had found its place. It had not gone the way of the English and French army sheets and become dryly official. It was official and it was popular. It was not the G. H. Q. Congressional Record. The doughboy, most keen to smell out "propaganda," had found this paper one to be trusted.

From its humble beginnings the trench journal had grown to a circulation which put it among the top half dozen of the world's largest publications—550,000 copies an issue. And it stopped there only because we found it impossible to get greater quantities of print paper. As it was, we had to borrow from the French Government, promising to return the paper rolls in kind at a later date. And the office had grown to embrace a whole floor of one of the most modern Paris office buildings. An hour after the bundles were dropped at distributing points there was not one copy left. Soldiers have walked ten kilometers to get it down in the Argonne; and at the front it was often said that next to letters from home the arrival of the *Stars and Stripes* was looked forward to most.

For the army had discovered that this newspaper was its own. It was written and illustrated exclusively by enlisted men. And in order that the enlisted men's point of view might be maintained, the staff by an informal agreement decided never to consider advancement in rank. We went out of the army with the same title we entered the "First Censor and Press Co." on "special duty."

We elected as editor a private, Harold Ross, 18th Engineers, formerly a San Francisco water-front reporter; our chief correspondent at the front was a sergeant from Base Hospital No. 8; the head-writer and make-up man

was a special daily railroad car which went from Paris clear through to Coblenz.

With each division there was always a *Stars and Stripes* field agent with a Ford truck who met trains at railheads and supplied all the area where his division was occupied from rest camp to front line. That his work did not lack excitement, was shown when two agents once suddenly disappeared, captured by the German army. Throughout the war these men, in spite of great handicaps, were able to cover most all the front.

We began to know that we were a real newspaper when our subscribers began to write in. Kicks and praises; kicks against the army, top sergeants, some officer, the world in general, or ourselves. And questions. So a Service Department was started, a department to receive these letters and act as the Information Bureau of the A. E. F. It was put in charge of a good-natured field clerk who could answer any query from a technical point in a game of hearts to whether the Chicago White Sox won the pennant in 1909, decide bets, and give advice. He answered three hundred letters a day.

On many occasions this situation where enlisted men worked at an executive job in the army had its serious and humorous complications. It happened that one time the staff found itself in direct conflict over a question of policy with a captain. One side or the other had to give in. The staff decided that it would rather go to the guard-house first. The captain was removed. At another time a colonel called at the office and asked to see the editor. The colonel was surprised to meet a private. He wanted to know about the publicity given his department. The publicity itself, it seemed, was all right but the colonel's name had never been mentioned. It was explained to the colonel that the colonel's name was not news. Then there was more talk of the guard-house and other unpleasant places. But the colonel's name never appeared. These cases, of course, were the exception, for the real American officer in France took the *Stars and Stripes* as his own, boosting it with the same good will as did the private. Those who tried to exploit it were few.

The power of the paper was seen in the campaign which it carried on to find olive drab godfathers who would adopt French children whose fathers had been killed in the war. 3,444 orphans were adopted, 750,000 Yanks digging down in their pockets for the money to pay the expenses of these children for one year.

It was the intention of the staff to add to this fund all the profits of the paper—nearly three million francs—to be applied to the education of these children. But a ruling of the judge advocate general confiscated these funds for the army. The staff has proposed a bill to Congress asking that this sum be used as was originally intended and announced.

Secretary Baker has said that the *Stars and Stripes* was one of the several definite contributions that America made to the world in the war. Surely it was one of the most interesting of experiments in journalism: a newspaper free from ulterior motive and insidious control, edited by men who pride themselves that they kept it clean, and worked only with the ideal in mind of giving to the American fighting man in France his own medium of expression, written in his own language and devoted solely to his own interests.

EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

The Fourth and World Freedom

WHEN we celebrated the Fourth this year the thought of the world's release from the curse of militarism mingled with our own glorious record of nearly a century and a half of freedom.

America is prized, both by its own and other peoples, as never before. Our sons have returned from European battlefields with a new sense of gratitude for America. They felt the thrill which comes to every homeward-bound traveler at the sight of the Statue of Liberty and all for which it stands. July 4 had for them a fresh note of jubilation.

But there are enemies in the land in whose breasts Independence Day awakens no response. They enjoy, without a trace of appreciation, the benefits of our free institutions. They would destroy what our fathers created with so great sacrifice and what has so gloriously come down to us. The most dangerous enemies to our cherished institutions, they must be made thoroughly to understand that America has but one flag, and that no red flag of internationalism shall be tolerated in our midst.

Still others there are from foreign shores whose ignorance of our language and history is the barrier that must be removed. America is to them a place of economic opportunity, a land where they can earn more and live better than anywhere else on the globe. The great task is to Americanize these millions, to teach them our common speech, something of our past, and the present privilege and responsibility of American citizenship. They must either get in or get out!

The leadership of America in the solving of world problems has come to be everywhere acknowledged. The same gift of moral leadership must be shown in assimilating more completely the best traits of all the races that have come to us. Europe was amazed at the type of soldier America sent across the seas. If we do well the work of Americanization there will be produced in the next half century a distinct type of American manhood and womanhood which of itself will entitle us to world leadership.

Slow and Sure

THE bitterest partisan of the League of Nations cannot read Senator Knox's judicial-minded plea for a more careful examination of the document without feeling that there is justification for it. Many friends of President Wilson concede that attention should be paid to the judgment of such eminent statesmen and Ex-Secretaries of State as Senator Knox and Mr. Root. They simply urge that the involvements of the proposed league should be considered with an open mind, and painstaking reflection, before we commit the United States to an entirely new course of action regarding international complications abroad.

Senator Knox fears that some of the phrases in the covenant have been placed there by trickery, especially one which he believes will destroy the Monroe Doctrine, while pretending to safeguard it. We know by experience that in the field of diplomacy this country has suffered, more than once, from attempted invasions of its rights by nations supposed to be fair and friendly. The long-continued and exasperating disputes over the fisheries question and the Alaskan boundary testify to the fact that our friends abroad take all that they can get, and stand ready to demand more than they deserve.

Senator Knox insists upon the constitutional right of the Senate fairly to consider the question of the League upon its merits, and he says that if to regard our free institutions as the greatest instrumentalities of government which the world possesses, and worthy of preservation, is a manifestation of partisanship, then he is a partisan. He says the people of this country wish to secure immediate, permanent peace, and that for six months we have had secret quibbling, bartering and quarreling, and still wait while Europe is in turmoil to the point of anarchy and chaos. To secure peace, he urges that we must have the wisdom of the Senate as well as of the Executive. He asks for time to deliberate whether it is wise for us to enter into a super-state where we shall become subject to the control of a body, a good part of which will be made up of the representatives of imperial governments and kings who have dynastic and other interests to serve, alien to us—time to decide whether we wish to submit to the control of the League bodies questions involving our own purely internal affairs.

The Dangerous Four

By HARRY F. ATWOOD

THE four most dangerous groups of Bolsheviks in this country are: First, a large percentage of our so-called educators. The next most dangerous group are the men who are babbling about industrial problems from the pulpit without knowing anything about them, instead of being well grounded on the Bible. The next most dangerous group are newspaper men; I mean a larger percentage of them, who, for circulation, etc., are willing to appeal to the mob-mind, and who are very reckless about printing the truth or moulding public sentiment in the right direction, the thing for which the press was really created. The fourth most dangerous set—much beyond the dirty-faced, long-haired fellows, who try to make us think they are Bolsheviks—are 70 per cent. of the men in public life who do not adhere to the Constitution and are constantly playing to popular fallacies and appealing to the mob mind and making a class appeal.

The records of the Republic show that from our earliest days the Chief Executives, beginning with Washington, have not only regarded the Senate as possessing real functions of deliberation over the terms of a treaty, but have also regarded it as proper, desirable and consistent with the mutual rights involved to consult the Senate, even before negotiations have been undertaken. Senator Knox quotes from the records to show that this course was pursued by Presidents Washington, Monroe, Jackson and Polk. In closing, the Senator asks why we should make undue haste in a matter of such vital interest, opening up an entirely new policy for us. He says that our aloofness has made us mighty and strong. "But for this policy of Washington, we should hardly have escaped disaster in the Napoleonic wars; but for it our youth also would have perished by thousands in the Crimea; they might also have been among the dead at Solferino, at Sedan and at Plevna." In the light of his experience as Secretary of State, and as one of the fairest members of the Senate, the arguments of Mr. Knox are entitled to serious consideration. All the more so because they are free from the prevalent and unfortunate strain of partisanship.

The Plain Truth

CREEL! We are satisfied that George Creel has a lot of warm friends and a lot of vigorous enemies. Since he has contributed his page to LESLIE's every other week, we have been hearing from both of them. One "Old Guard Republican" asks us why we permit Creel to write for LESLIE's and whether we believe as Creel does. Honestly we seldom agree with George Creel, and the more we read what he writes, the less we agree with him. Any one whose principles are well-established need not fear to read the arguments against them, for in these he will find stronger confirmation of his own opinions. We live in a broadminded era. Let everyone have his say. Wisdom will be all the prouder of her children.

DICTION! Years ago much indignation was aroused by the undue influence of some railroads and captains of industry and finance in the halls of Congress. The day has gone by when any particular class or interest may demand legislation in its favor. One is surprised, therefore, to read that labor is flooding the Capitol with letters and telegrams, not only urging Congressmen to vote for Government ownership of the transportation systems, but also instructing them to do so. This dictation is bitterly resented and should be. There is no question before Congress which more vitally affects all the people, irrespective of class, party or occupation, than that of Government ownership of the railroad and steamship lines. Is it wise, therefore, for labor to seek to force the members of Congress to adopt its view on a great question when it is their sworn obligation to consider the interests of all the people? This government was not instituted for the special benefit of any one citizen group.

AMERICAN! Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee showed good judgment in rejecting the challenge of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee to make the League of Nations a party issue. The League of Nations is not the work of any single nation but of many. Nor do either of the political parties among the powers represented at Paris claim special credit for what has been done. President Wilson has been accepted at Paris as the American President, not as a party leader. His influence has been powerful because he has claimed to be the spokesman of the entire country, not of any party. The question before the country now is whether the majority of the people, irrespective of party lines, are back of him. It is an American issue in the field of international affairs, and should not be complicated with the prejudices and passions that usually go with party issues. Party politics has not entered into the formation of the League of Nations covenant, and politics should not be permitted to intrude into its ratification or rejection.

SENSIBLE! It is a common sense principle that a manufacturer may sell to whom he pleases just as any individual may buy when and where he pleases. It is likewise a common sense principle that a manufacturer may agree with his customers that his goods should be sold at certain prices, and refuse to have further dealings with a customer who does not observe the understanding. In the case of the United States of America vs. Colgate & Co. the Supreme Court has decided not only that this is common sense but also good law under the Sherman Act. The firm in question did not attempt to say its goods had to be sold at a fixed price, or that they had to be sold at all. The goods might be given away. The defendant company claimed no title or interest in goods after they were sold, but only reserved the right to refuse to sell again to the dealer who failed to live up to the price agreement. In clearly affirming this right Mr. Justice McReynolds, speaking for the Court, defined the purpose of the Sherman Act to be "to preserve the right of freedom to trade." "In the absence of any purpose to create or maintain a monopoly," said Justice McReynolds, "the Act does not restrict the long-recognized right of trader or manufacturer engaged in an entirely private business, freely to exercise his own independent discretion as to parties with whom he will deal. And, of course, he may announce in advance the circumstances under which he will refuse to sell."

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested

In 1916, I voted for _____ or did not vote _____

1920 I wish to vote for _____ In _____

Reader's name _____

Address _____

Please cut out and mail to
EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Ave., New York City

TOTAL VOTE UP TO JUNE 18th

GENERAL WOOD, 259; change from Wilson, 36; change from Hughes, 199
PRESIDENT WILSON, 132; change from Hughes, 10
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 79; change from Wilson, 7
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 57; change from Hughes, 36; change from Wilson, 9; change from Benson (Socialist), 1
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 49; change from Hughes, 24; change from Wilson, 21
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 29; change from Hughes, 3; change from Wilson, 5
WILLIAM G. MCADOO, 31; change from Wilson, 26; change from Hughes, 1
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 21; change from Hughes, 18; change from Wilson, 1
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 17; change from Hughes, 13
GENERAL PERSHING, 18; change from Hughes, 7; change from Wilson, 6
ELIHU ROOT, 6; change from Wilson, 2; change from Hughes, 3
CHARLES M. SCHWAB, 5; change from Wilson, 1; change from Hughes, 3
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, 4; change from Wilson, 3
HERBERT HOOVER, 4; change from Wilson, 1
CHAMP CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 1
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 7; change from Hughes, 4; change from Wilson, 1
Scattering votes for 28 other men—139

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
BRIG.-GEN. JAMES ERWIN
Commanding at El Paso, who ordered
the advance of our troops into Mexico

MEXICAN REBELS FLEE U. S. TROOPS

Thirty-six hundred American troops dashed across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas, into Juarez, Mexico, on June 15, to teach our disorderly neighbors good international manners. The raid, which lasted less than twenty-four hours, followed a battle for possession of Juarez, between General Villa's rebel forces and Mexican Federals. The belligerents fired repeatedly across the international boundary into El Paso, killing two persons and wounding four others on the American side. With the sole purpose of protecting the lives of American residents the U. S. troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, entered Juarez and drove the Villa forces southward to a safe distance. Villa's losses were estimated at 45 dead and 11 captured. The Americans lost two killed and ten wounded. The upshot of the incident may be the reopening of the entire Mexican question. It is feared that Villa will wreak vengeance on the persons of American residents in Mexico. Every border town is being garrisoned as protection against possible Villa reprisals, and Secretary of War Baker has ordered the enlistment of 25,000 soldiers for service on the Mexican border.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS
Who headed the expedition composed
of 3,600 American soldiers into Juarez.



ORGANIZED LABOR TEN THOUSAND STRONG PROTESTS PROHIBITION AT CAPITOL.

Representatives of labor organizations from coast to coast swarmed into Washington on June 14 and surged up the steps of the National Capitol to urge on Congress repeal of the war-time prohibition act. While the demonstration was in full swing Samuel Gompers, President of the American

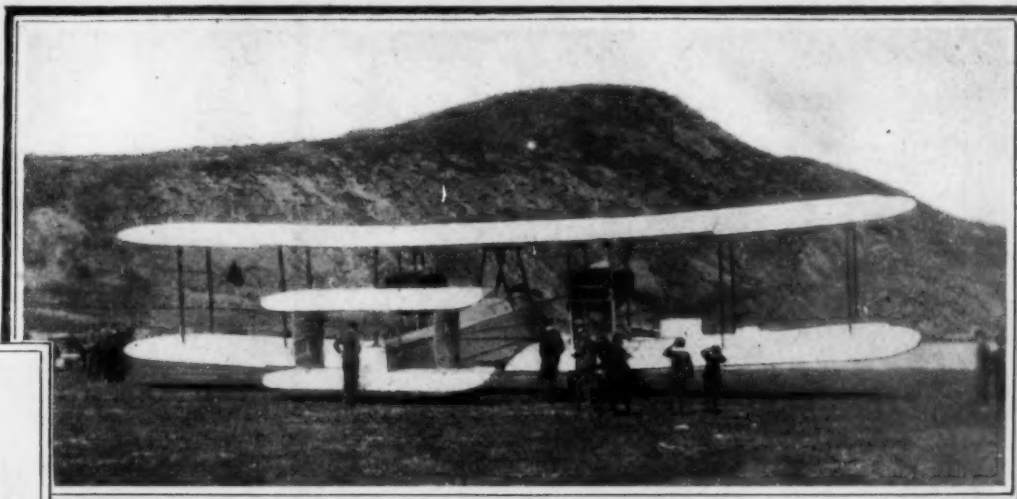
Federation of Labor, warned the Senate Judiciary Committee of the danger involved in refusing beer to the workingman, calling bone-dry prohibition a potent ally of Bolshevism and social unrest. On June 18, by a vote of 55 to 11, the Senate passed a resolution to put the bone-dry law into effect.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



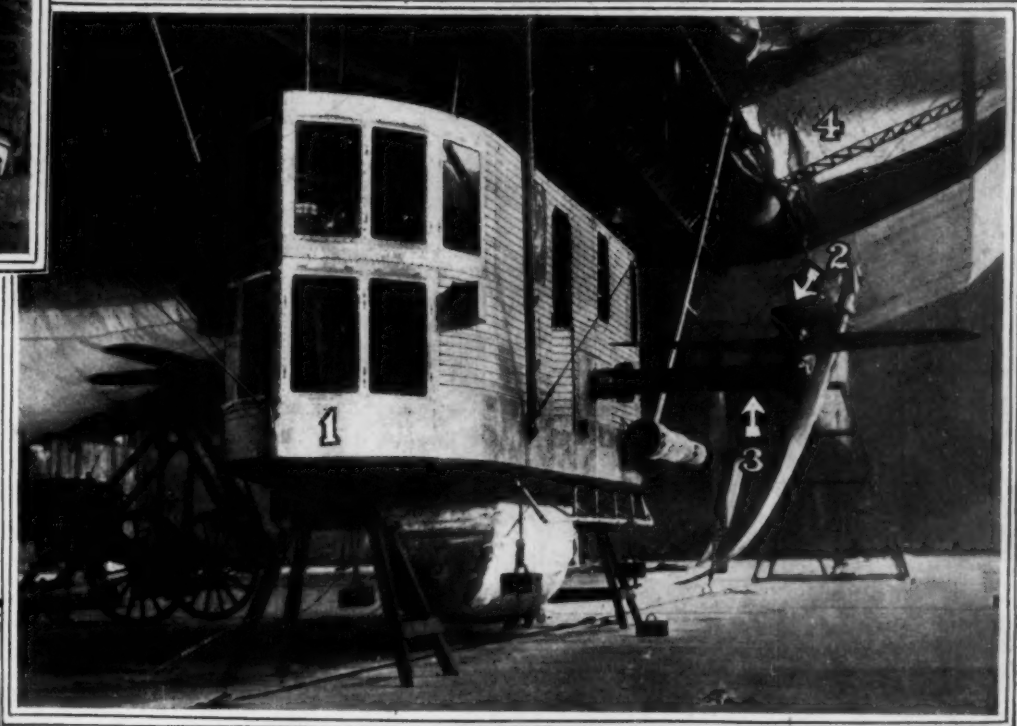
CAPTAIN JOHN ALCOCK, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR BROWN, THE MEN WHO DID IT

The men who proved that the Atlantic Ocean can be crossed direct by airplane. Alcock, the pilot, is a Britisher, bone and sinew. His navigator, Lieutenant Brown, although serving in the British Air Forces, is an American. Their flight sets a world's record for distance covered in a single airplane journey, bettering Lieutenant-Commander Read's voyage to the Azores by nearly eight hundred miles. The Order of Knight of the British Empire has been conferred on Alcock and Brown.



SHE FLEW DIRECT FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO IRELAND.

Through dense fog with only rare glimpses at the stars to get her bearings, the Vickers-Vimy sped throughout the night of June 15-16 from Newfoundland straight as an arrow across the Atlantic to the Irish coast, winning for England the first non-stop transatlantic flight. Her two Rolls-Royce motors brought her a distance of 1980 miles in just over sixteen hours, an average speed of two miles a minute.



AND NEXT THE DIRIGIBLE R-34.

Following hard on the heels of the transatlantic airplane comes the transatlantic dirigible balloon. Unless the Germans cause more trouble and call her to a warlike mission, Great Britain's monster lighter-than-air vessel, the R-34, is expected to fly direct to America, landing at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, where an advance party of British officers and men are being assisted by the army and navy in making all preparations for her reception. The R-34 is the biggest air vessel in the world. There is no hangar in this country capable of sheltering her vast bulk. She is an improved adaptation of the German rigid dirigible, famous under the name of Zeppelin. From bow to stern the great ship measures 643 feet. She has a gas capacity of two million cubic feet, and was designed during the war to carry eight big guns, four eight-hundred-pound bombs, and sixteen bombs of one hundred and twenty pounds each. For peaceful purposes she can carry aloft a cargo of sixty-five tons. Above appears a view of the airship's stern engine-house, (1) showing the unique propeller system which permits each propeller (2) to swing about the rotating shaft (3) either to drive the craft forward or to raise or lower it in ascending and landing. The impermeable fabric of the gas envelope (4) has here been cut open for repairs, showing the interior aluminum structure which gives the vessel rigidity.



NINETY-THREE HOURS BY TRAIN, THIRTY-ONE BY PLANE

Leave the east coast by the "Trans-Canada," a section of which is here pictured, and you reach the Pacific four to five days later. Leave by airplane, and you can sup at San Francisco or Vancouver the next evening. An American plane is being made ready to achieve the latter feat. Not even the new Canadian-Pacific "Trans-Canada Limited," monarch of all transcontinental trains, can approach this possibility. The question is, are you in a hurry or do you prefer comfort to speed? Crossing Canada in ninety-three hours, these trains carry a de luxe equipment, valued at \$6,000,000, of fifty-nine sleeping cars, fifteen dining cars, twelve observation cars, five compartment cars, twelve baggage cars, and twenty-four locomotives.



SAFETY FIRST IN BRITISH INDIA

Motor cars are fast replacing the old bullock carts and horse "tongas" which reigned supreme in India a decade ago. The authorities have installed gates and sidings on the more dangerous highways, with skull-and-cross-bones signs, warning tourists of peril.

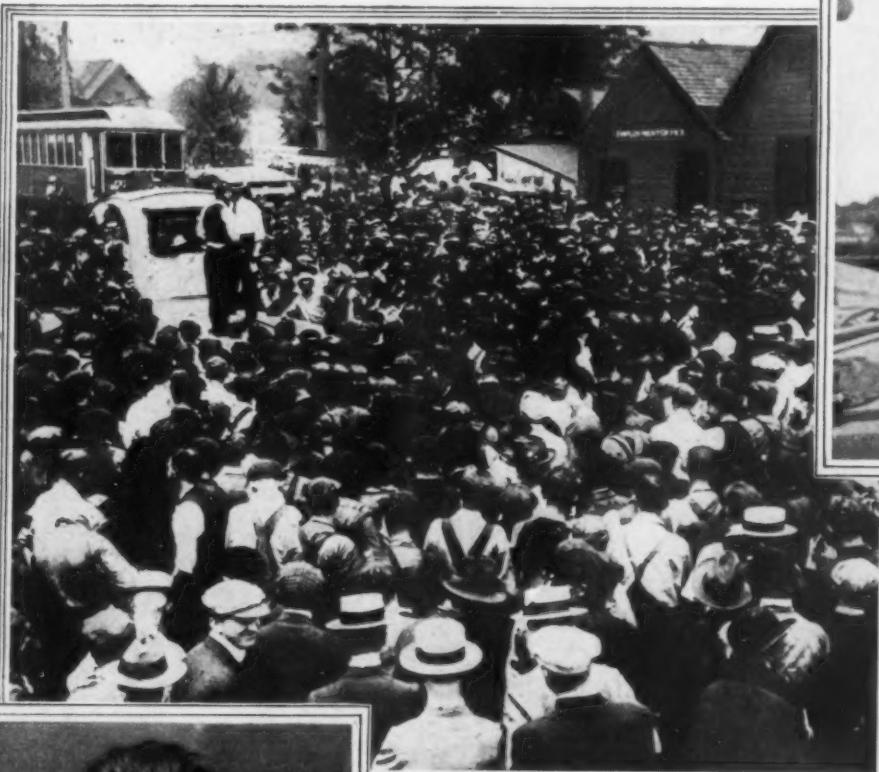
GASPER, INDIA



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

GETTING INTIMATE WITH THE "SUB" CHASER

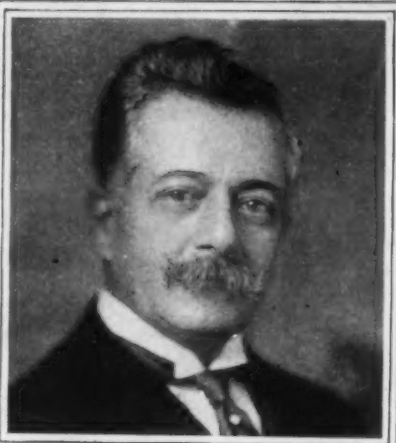
As a part of the U. S. Navy's big recruiting campaign, now in full swing, a flotilla of light-draft submarine chasers, torpedo boats, and seaplanes has been sent up the Mississippi to show the people of the river ports what real salt-water fighters look like and how attractive life aboard them can be made for adventurous young landlubbers who fancy a change of habitat. Here a little pickaninny of Memphis, Tenn., has made friends with one of the guns which latterly struck terror to prowling Hun U-Boats.



KEYSTONE PHOTO SERVICE

ANTI-REDS

Recently 2,400 employees from the shops in Bridgeport, Conn., gathered in a monster demonstration designed to warn the agents of Bolshevism out of that section of America. The loyal Bridgeporters passed resolutions forbidding the spread of "Red" propaganda aimed against constitutional government; condemning the teaching of radicalism in the schools; calling for the deportation of all alien Bolsheviki and the banishment of all native American "Reds"; forbidding the display of the Red Flag, and pledging support to the American Federation of Labor in its fight against Bolshevism, under the leadership of President Samuel Gompers



PAUL H. HARRIS

DR. EPITACIO PESSOA

President-elect of Brazil. He has prepared for assumption of his high office by visiting the principal countries of the Allies with a view to promoting the friendly interest of the Allied world in the nation he is to govern. He has made the United States his last stopping point and has been lavishly entertained by official Washington. His visit is viewed as a bid from Brazil for much closer business and intellectual relations with this country.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CLOSING THE NET AROUND THE BOLSHIEVIKI

The recent "Red" bomb outrages have aroused the country's ire and the forces of law and order are hot on the trails of the terrorists. The offices of the Russian Soviet Bureau, established in New York by envoys of Lenine and Trotzky, are here seen being raided by the police, who seized documents proving that the Bolshevik agents are plotting to overthrow the government at Washington and to establish a Soviet régime.

The Doughboy Takes a Wife

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



Lieutenant J. E. Williams, Medical Corps, marries Mlle. Susanne Merger, daughter of Captain Dr. Luis Merger, of the French army, at G. H. Q. of the A. E. F., Chaumont.



Wedding of Corporal Earl W. Holt, 35 Service Co., Signal Corps Photographic Section, and Mlle. Gervaise, at Vincennes. The bridal party after the ceremony.

AN English paper has recorded that Canadian troops returning to the Dominion are bringing with them 25,000 brides. The impressiveness of this figure has stirred the question: "How about the Americans in France?"

To begin not with the answer but with a preamble, social history records that until a year ago the American man has been dismissed by Europe as an unsocial creature. He was not credited with possessing culture sufficient to distinguish him intellectually or emotionally from a mollusc. His veins were declared to flow with ice water. He was a money grubber who erected skyscrapers as temples of worship to the almighty dollar. But as a matrimonial possibility for the European marriage mart—never!—very much never!

"But your women—they are splendid!" said Europe.

How did the American man respond to being thus catalogued? He apparently accepted such a pigeonhole with complacency. He went his way pleased enough that the American woman should receive homage throughout the four corners of the earth; for himself he had little contact with Europe. If by chance he went overseas it was for a vacation, or because his doctor told him to go, or because his family took him.

A little more than a year ago American soldiers began to arrive in France by tens of thousands daily. They were not vacation bent. Today they are returning home—and many of them will point out the Statue of Liberty to a pair of bright eyes under a French millinery creation, and not an overseas cap. There is even ground for France's fears that the always ascending line on the doughboys' matrimonial chart is meaning a real drain against the nation's



The young French bride of an American doughboy.

vitality of youth. It is estimated that before the last troopship will sail from Brest harbor at least twenty thousand French girls will have become American wives.

It is impossible to do more than approximate the statistics at the present time. There have been rumors of this wholesale slaughter by Dan Cupid,

but in a world of rumors including such spectacular predictions as that the Peace Conference would break up in a fiasco and that Europe will be laid waste by Bolshevik armies, the report of the doughboy's taking a wife at first did not have enough sensational glue to stick and irritate the imagination. It was not until casual visitors at the American passport office saw the waiting-room always crowded with soldiers and their French wives that the Paris world realized that the rumor had been carrying an amazing amount of truth. I went to the American Consulate for figures and was referred to a lawyer.

I went to this lawyer's office and walked into the waiting-room. I saw eight doughboys sitting about trying to appear unconscious of being self-conscious. A young lady came up to me, speaking English.

"I should like to ask Mr. Loeb a question about an American's getting married in France," I began.

"Oh, yes," said she, "of course." She spoke as one long enured to such a stammering beginning. "But I can help you with the preliminaries," she went on, and she reached for a blank form and methodically started in toward the sealing of matrimonial bonds between me and some fair mademoiselle of France whose name she was impatiently waiting to transcribe on the page with her poised pen. I felt myself being drawn into the current, a something as inevitable as the drop going over Niagara Falls, a routine made as easy as a predigested Cook's tour. I struggled to explain. At length I did find myself in the inner office facing Mr. Loeb. I look upon him as a genius, a man so gifted that he has reduced the complicated maze of marriage requirements in France—normally one of the most difficult of contracts for a foreigner to execute—to an automatic glide for the doughboy. Once the said doughboy has placed himself under the control of the system managed by the corps of the "Cupid's assistants" who meet him at the threshold of the office, he has no necessity to worry his brain otherwise than to say "Aye" and pay the standardized fee.

I asked if I could interrupt his time to obtain, if possible, some accurate statistics. First, were the number of marriages between French girls and American soldiers of such importance as really to be interesting news?

"It is very much the truth," said Mr. Loeb, "that there have been already a surprising number of marriages. The number is increasing steadily. In fact, these marriages have become one of the interesting phases of the war. A

Continued on page 31



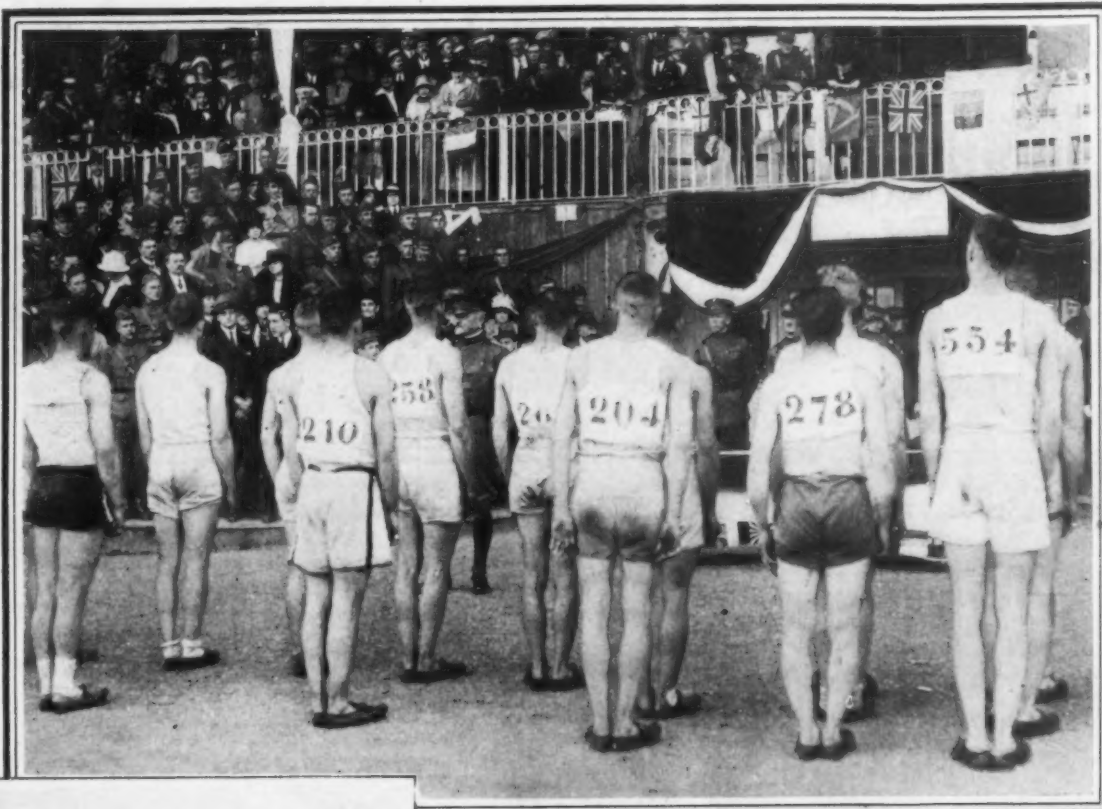
This bachelor life is always presenting its contrast to what a home life might be, especially in the army.



The doughboy fraternizes. Life in France again demonstrates the influence of propinquity on our lives.

The American Games in France

Photographs from LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



Pat Ryan, buck private, world's champion hammer thrower, who represents America in the games.

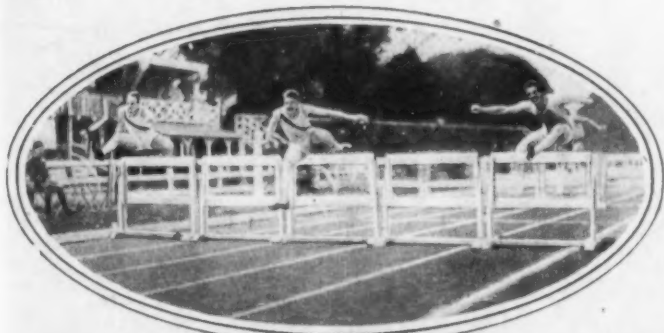
General Pershing distributes the prizes to the athletes of the A. E. F. who won their way to victory in the championship games at Colombes Field, June 1, and who now represent America in the Inter-Allied games June 24-July 6.



Higgins (left) who represents America in the discus throw. He is of the Third Army. Also Lieutenant Byrd (University of Pennsylvania), who represents America in the shot put. His put in the eliminations was 44 feet 4 3/4 inches.



The A. E. F. in the pole vault. Lieutenant F. W. Floyd (University of Missouri), Engineers, clearing the bar at 12 feet 4 inches.



Finish of the 120-yard hurdles in the preliminary American games.



Winning 4th Division team "tug of war" in A. E. F. finals to select competitors for the Inter-Allied meet.



A naval harbor of the desert. Camels, commonly called "the ships of the desert," collected at Assiut, Egypt, for the use of General Allenby's army against the Turks in the Arabian desert. During the early days of the campaign the camel was a most potent factor in

enabling the British to carry on their successful operations against "Johnny" Turk. These camels helped to build the railroad that now runs from Cairo to Jerusalem, thus saving themselves and their children from enduring the hot sands of the desert for many years to come.

Noisy Days for the Sphinx

By ROY ALLGOOD, Formerly of Assiut College, Egypt



The father of his village. This old man claims to be more than 100 years old, and is said to be the oldest man in his community. He belongs to the tribe of the Bisherine, who live in upper Egypt near Assuan.

"HAVE you heard the news?"
"What news?"

I asked.

"Oh, the news of the rebellion and the revolution that is about to take place in Egypt." At this time I was in Egypt, myself, and the man who came to me with this question and answer was an Egyptian of the most modern type. He was a tall, well-dressed man, keen and intelligent-looking, spoke English

perfectly, and bore all the marks of a gentleman. For an Egyptian of his education and social standing to come to me with news of this kind was interesting indeed. So it prompted me to inquire further into the case, and on doing so I got a reply about like this:

"Yes, we Egyptians have not been treated right by Great Britain. We have put up with her mistreatment about as long as we are going to. In the first place she came here without being invited, and it was for her own interest politically and financially that she did so. For years she has been taxing us and bleeding us of our wealth. We have to support the British army which is supposed to be here for our protection, but, in reality, is here to protect Great Britain herself. We have to pay the exorbitant salaries of hundreds of British officials in our land, who do work that could as well be done by worthy Egyptians, and who would be glad to do it for half the money.

"When we ask permission for our Prime Minister and others to go to London to lay before the central government our claims for a larger share in our own ruling, we are refused. Now we have asked permission to send a delegation to Paris to lay our claims for national independence before the Peace Conference, and have likewise been refused. And further than that, as soon as we begin to make some demonstration against such treatment, our leaders are arrested and sent to Malta and interned there as political prisoners plotting against the best interests of the Government. Damn the interests of the British Government and the British people! We are going to show the British that the Egyptians have some interests that must be recognized."

For an Egyptian to break loose in such a tirade against the ruling power in Egypt as to me a blow between the eyes. The average Egyptian is so peaceable and



Future governors of Egypt. A typical group of Egyptian students in primary school in Egypt. Their age is from 12 to 14 years. Their older brothers were leaders in the recent trouble.

of such a docile and unwarlike nature that one would not expect it. We usually think of him as a man rather weak, one who is lacking in will power and determination. But in this man, with whom I was conversing that day in the early part of last March, I read both strength of will and determination. His eyes flashed. He showed by his manner that he felt deeply what he said, and I knew that if there were enough men like him in Egypt there would be something doing.

Not agreeing with all my friend had said, I proceeded to state my views on the subject thus: "I have been living in this country about four years. During that time I have gotten the idea that the Egyptian people have been treated very well by Great Britain. Have they not put your finances in good shape and re-established your national credit? The laws of your country have been made better and stronger in every way, and a splendid system of justice has been established. You know yourself that every department of the government has been improved immensely. A system of irrigation has been put into operation whereby Egypt is able to produce far more than she did formerly. And there are still greater plans for further development of irrigation. Railroads have been improved and extended, and likewise have all other public utilities. Education has grown by leaps and bounds, wages have risen, and the people are today enjoying the best conditions that they have ever enjoyed. Great Britain has brought you all these things, and yet you say that she has mistreated you. She has enabled you to increase your wealth, and still you do not wish to pay more taxes. In almost every way she has made the country a better place for you to live in. She has

protected you during all this war from the invader. She has not called upon you to furnish troops for the army as she has called upon her other colonies. All you have done is to furnish a few men for the labor corps. After she has done all these things for you, are you going to rebel and drive her out of your midst?"

"All these good things you speak of, all these benevolences on the part of Great Britain have been done for the purpose of helping the British nation," said my friend. "Great Britain is willing to help us as long as it is for her own good," he continued. "We are always secondary in every thing. That is the trouble with her. You speak of education. She educates us to become her servants, her slaves. She builds our schools and develops our education to the point where it will benefit her interests and no further. Then she insults us and treats us as underlings. Are we going to stand for it always? No!"

By this time I realized that it was useless to reason further with my friend, for when an Egyptian once gets a notion into his head



"Egypt for the Egyptians." Great throngs of Egyptians in Abdin Square, Cairo, in front of the palace of the Sultan cheering for their country. The crescent and three stars on a red flag is the national flag of Egypt. Scenes of this kind took place all over the city on April 7th and the two days following. The people are rejoicing over General Allenby's proclamation issued on that day granting certain concessions to their demands which was considered a great victory for their cause.



Digging salt on the fields of Mex. Mex is one of the suburbs of Alexandria. Large natural salt beds are there, the result of ancient salt lakes that have dried up and left deposits. All of Egypt and most of northern and central Africa are furnished with salt from this place. It is said there is enough salt here to supply Egypt for four hundred years at the present rate of consumption.



Reaping wheat in Egypt where the wheat is allowed to stand in the field until it is perfectly dry, for there is never any danger of rain at the harvest season. The harvesters pull the grain up by the roots as shown in the picture. Wheat is usually reaped during the months of April and May. In recent years irrigation has added many thousands of acres suitable for wheat growing.

it is very seldom that he is able to see the other man's point of view. There is not much reasoning in him. But I went on to suggest that the Egyptians were unarmed and could do nothing with so many British troops in the country. I reminded him that the country was under martial law and that there was a military order against demonstrations of any kind on the part of the populace.

"Hang the military orders," he said. "It will not hurt if a few of us die. It is the only way for us to let the world know that we want our independence, and what are a few lives if we get that."

A few days after the above conversation, sure enough, trouble broke out in Cairo. Many of the students of the professional and higher schools planned a big demonstration during which they were going to march about through the streets of the city. This they did and were met by British Tommies. The students were ordered to stop. When they refused the Tommies shot over their heads. Shooting in the air had little effect on them, and they did not stop until they had received machine-gun fire which killed and wounded many. When the news of this episode was flashed over the country there arose a spirit of the greatest indignation. Soon there followed even greater and more serious troubles not only in Cairo, but also in Tanta and Alexandria.

In connection with these outbreaks among the students, one day I was talking with one of the leaders of the movement. While trying to get him to express his ideas I finally drew out these words: "Why, ever since President Wilson published his fourteen points we have been looking forward to our independence. Did he not say that all the smaller nations should have the right to express themselves as to whether or not they should have an autonomous government? You Americans are doing what you can to help little nations like Belgium and Serbia. You are even trying to help establish new nations out of Armenia, Jugoslavia, etc. Are they any better than the Egyptians? Are we dogs?"

Under the pressure of such feeling a National Party was organized. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed to the support of the cause. A tract circulated over the country setting forth the principles of this party as translated is given as follows:

"THE NATIONAL PARTY.

"A National Party has been formed in Egypt comprising representatives of notables, landowners, law-



Streets of Cairo during the recent rebellion. This picture is a view of Opera Square, Cairo. The statue in the center is that of the great Mohammed Ali, one of Egypt's greatest heroes. This is the most popular place in the city, and was the scene of many conflicts between the Egyptians and the British troops, during the recent uprising.

yers, doctors, officials, professors of the Theological College, teachers and students of schools, merchants and workmen.

"PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY

- "1. Support of the Egyptian deputation appointed to represent the Egyptian Nation at the Peace Conference, in order to secure the recognition by the latter of the complete independence of Egypt, inclusive of the Sudan, which was formerly in its possession and is complementary thereto.
- "2. Maintenance of the spirit of union among the various sections of the Egyptian nation and the adoption of measures to that end.
- "3. Respect for the rights of foreigners domiciled in Egypt, and the adoption of measures to promote the growth of a spirit of mutual affection and trust between us and them; the assurance to foreigners of the preservation of their rights; the acquainting of foreigners with the object of the present peaceful movement; and the dissemination of these ideas amongst the masses of the people.
- "4. Action by way of exhortation and counsel, to convince the masses of the people of the necessity to avoid disturbing public peace; and instruction in the national duty incumbent upon them at the present juncture.
- "5. Financial assistance to students away from their homes and to those who have quitted their official posts in support of the present movement, provided that the party be satisfied that their cessation from work is useful and not harmful to the interests of the nation and that such persons are in need of assistance."

The above principles were decided upon at the first meeting of the party held at Assiut on March 20th, 1919.

As principles they are not bad. But the failure to carry them out is where the leaders of the movement lost.

It was one thing to educate the low ignorant masses and inform them of things concerning their country and Government, but it was another thing to hold them in restraint when once they were educated. After the movement was well under way the feeling against the British among the ordinary masses became stronger day by day. It was not long before the air was full of cries such as "Egypt for the Egyptians," "Down with the English," "Long live Freedom." Finally in some of their mass meetings these people worked themselves into frenzied mobs.

Concluded on page 33.



Keepers of the peace in Egypt. In the foreground a garrison of Indian troops. In the background the large Government Secondary School building of Assiut, Egypt. It was in this building that about four hundred people (American, British, and other Europeans) gathered to defend themselves against Arabs and Egyptians during the recent uprising in Egypt. They were in siege here three days with one hundred of these Indian troops to protect them.



The reunion classes at Princeton's 1724 Commencement marching across the baseball field.

PAUL THOMPSON

The Call for Service and Loyalty

Excerpts from the Baccalaureate Addresses of Some of Our College Presidents

President MacCracken of Vassar

"AND it is action which enfranchises man. Freedom of movement is what brings that increase. It is the special gift perhaps of America to the world, this sloughing of enough of the old Adam, the old fetich-bound, caste-ridden, prejudice-haunted doubter which makes you naturally and simply ready for action.

"Yet we must not push too far this parable of the war. We are not far along the way in the path of conscious progress. Already those who wildly applauded our President's utterances during the war are shuddering at what they might lead to. Scarce a voice in the land questioned when last July 4 he spoke of extending the Monroe Doctrine to the world, but on Saturday a United States Senator said there is just one nation which must determine the Monroe Doctrine and that is the United States. And the Pan-American Congress was in session at Washington when he said it!

"We have dreamed great dreams, laid out great plans, but let us beware lest ten years hence all appear only like American boom towns of the West, when the railroad had gone through another valley."

"Do you remember how Troilus laughed to himself as he looked down out of the seventh sphere upon this little spot of earth? Even an airplane photograph gives us a new sense of the inessential quality of human bonds, and barriers, and of the slightest advance we have made upon those of the elder generation. Youth and age blend together from a long-range vision, and what seems to us vast divisions from field to field become mere threads of life. If older and younger generations could only catch such a view might they not better understand one another? We are all in our primers together. Some of our differences are due to the fact that you cannot make an Æolian harp out of rasped nerves; it is the inner discord that costs."

"We need today not merely to hold fast against the winds of reaction, but to make forward, towing and kedging, inch by inch, with all our strength. And, at such times every pair of arms counts. I do not see how it will be possible for anyone of you to escape the moral obligations of the hour. The senior classes of 1919 are all eligible in the selective draft for good citizenship. You have today the choice of two branches of the service which I have described,—science or humanity. Either includes the other, both are indispensable. Will you not enlist today for conscious progress, to serve valiantly as others have done? You must settle with time and with occasion as to just what point of attack, what post in the line is to be yours, but surely none of you, trained to be conscious of the meaning of these days, will turn your back upon the service. We send you forth with confidence, shoulders squared, heads up, eyes to the front. Arry on!"

President Hibben of Princeton

"YOU who are here before me belong to the privileged class of our land, the only privileged class which the world knows and owns today, men of an enlightened mind and quickened conscience. Before you is the sword of the spirit; grasp it with courage and consecrated purpose. Flash it boldly in the dark places where your mission in life may summon you, and, as in the primal fiat of creation, there will be light.

"The day of peace is past. We dare not return to the old order of things. We cannot if we would. We must move to advanced positions, there consolidate our forces, and push forward the shock troops which alone prevail in the great emergency. The call comes to you at this critical hour. You are ordered to the front. Never has there been such a responsibility or such an opportunity as yours. You are to be the builders of the new world.

"Whatever be your station, you will sooner or later be called upon to deal at close quarters with your fellow men. Your success in life will depend upon your ability to work with them and through them in mutual understanding and cooperation. The restlessness of the great masses of mankind, which is a constantly increasing menace to all our political, social and economic life, challenges the attention and serious study of the college man. The problems created by this condition cannot be solved until they are understood. Who can understand, if not the man of trained mind?

"The war has removed all social distinctions between comrades. Do not create anew these differences. Recognize a man when you see him. Give him the hand of comradeship, and let him feel that you believe in him, that you wish to give him the chance to prove the worth there is there."

President Hadley of Yale

"THESE men (the Yale men who have died in the war) have fought their fight; ours remains before us. Fifty years ago Abraham Lincoln pointed out the way—the only way—in which the living can worthily commemorate the dead. It is for us to see that these heroic dead shall not have died in vain. The visible memorials which we may erect, whatever their usefulness or their beauty, are but symbols of our gratitude and affection. The gratitude and the affection themselves are manifested in seeing that the work of the dead is not left half done.

"The need of this admonition is even greater today than it was when Lincoln spoke; for the dangers to freedom are more immediate and more complex today than they were fifty years ago. At the close of our Civil War we faced the comparatively simple problem of preserving freedom for men already trained in the principles of law and morals, on which free institutions had been based.

Today we have to secure freedom to men of many races, with many standards of law and morals, more accustomed to despotic authority than to the exercise of self-government. Liberty is threatened from below as well as from above. Those who died have protected democracy against the attacks of those who conceived themselves to be above the law. To us remains the harder task of protecting it against the machinations of those who conceive themselves to be beneath it.

"It is one of history's plainest lessons that democracy is based upon self-control; that a people cannot remain free unless its members will voluntarily use their freedom for the purposes of the community under a system of moral law. Yale has taught this lesson in the past. May she continue to do so in the future; and may we, as Yale men, take our part in the teaching. Thus shall we render to the dead the highest honor that is in our power, by keeping our hand day and night upon the maintenance of the work to which they have given their lives."

President Butler of Columbia

"FOR a long time to come, the world will be staggering under the blows inflicted by the war upon its political, its economic, and its social systems. For a still longer time, the world will be learning the lessons of the war's experience and interpreting anew, in the light of that experience, not only its aims and ideals but its methods of life and work.

"Unless all signs fail the war has taught a new respect for discipline and has reestablished in the minds of men some ancient convictions that had lately shown signs of weakening.

"Amazing courage, limitless sacrifice and unbreakable will sustained the shock of battle against overwhelming odds until that full organization of national power and competence, which discipline aims to effect, had been brought into existence. When that happened the war was speedily won, for the self-imposed discipline of the free peoples was certain to be immensely superior to the arbitrarily imposed discipline, even though cheerfully assented to, of the Germans.

"If school and college and university training and teaching do not supply these, they have sadly failed. Information is no substitute for discipline, nor will mere skill or competence take its place. Information is useful if it be the material for reflection, but otherwise it has only the value of an index to an encyclopedia.

"It is man's purpose which is the key to his character, and it is man's self-discipline for the accomplishment of his purpose which is the explanation of his success or failure in life. And by success is not meant getting rich. The mere heaping up of great wealth, which a generation ago was thought to be a laudable occupation, is now felt to be a rather stupid use of time and opportunity. If wealth be gained and then used for human advancement, that is one thing; but if it be heaped up and merely left like a ball and chain around the feet of the next generation, that is quite another matter."

The Camera Tells the Story



Private Matthew Lynch, 20th runner on the relay team of the Army Embarkation Center, wins the Knights of Columbus Chateau-Thierry—Paris race, May 30. Lynch lives in Newark, N. J.

It's always rather nice to think how much better off we are than we might be, or to put it another way, how much worse off we might be than we are. Contemplate therefore the visit of the German cavalry to America in 1909 under a tour conducted personally by the late Colonel William F. Cody, of Wild West fame. Here they are on Lexington Avenue, New York. Better 1909 than 1919, say we all! The cavalry is particularly unpopular.



Ignace Jan Paderewski, Premier of Poland, out for a walk in Paris, where he has appeared several times before members of the Peace Conference to advance the interests of his country. Poland has been one of the storm centers of the Conference, and its wars, pogroms, protests and ambitions have caused the Council of Four more than one hour of worry.



A labor demonstration in Madrid, Spain. The veteran Socialist leader Pablo Iglesias (with white beard) leading a procession of many thousand workmen through the streets. The Bolshevik element in Spain is strong and martial law exists a great part of the time in Spanish trouble centers.

Sleeve Insignia of Our Army in Germany

By LOUIS GRAVES

EDITOR'S NOTE: Owing to the frequent changes of units in the Army of Occupation only the insignia of the original army appears.



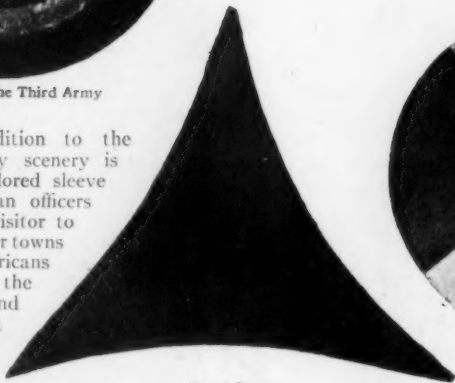
The Insignia of the Third Army

A NOVEL addition to the Rhine Valley scenery is the many-colored sleeve insignia of American officers and soldiers. The visitor to Coblenz and the other towns occupied by the Americans is almost dazed by the variety in design and hue of the figures that flash by him with every suit of khaki.

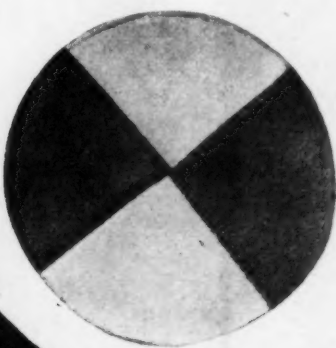
Throughout the Army, emblems are now worn on the left sleeve just below the shoulder seam. The order prescribing them was issued from General Pershing's Headquarters last fall. The troops themselves and the people at home who have seen the home-coming units are familiar with this new trimming to the uniform, but it burst on Germany all of a sudden. And it is not unwelcome to the Germans, either, for the shopkeepers are reaping a harvest of marks out of it. There are, roughly, one quarter of a million Americans in the occupied zone, and at the lowest estimate each one must have two sleeve insignia, one for his overcoat and one for his blouse. Many have more, and there is little doubt that those bought for extra garments, and to be sent home as souvenirs—for pillow decorations, for example—fully counterbalance the number purchased in France before the troops entered Germany. Which means that somewhere near half a million of these little ornaments have been bought in the enemy country. At the average price of two marks—and that is conservative, for some of the emblems run up to four and five marks, while few sell for less than one and a half—the amount turned in to the shops is thus one million marks, the equivalent, at the present value of the mark, of about \$120,000.



Eighty-ninth Division—Seventh Corps



Third Corps



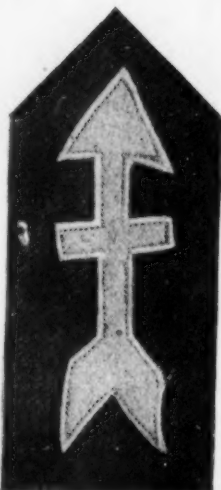
Fourth Corps



Seventh Corps



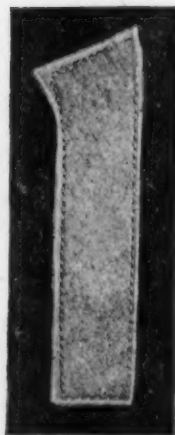
Insignia of the Medical Units



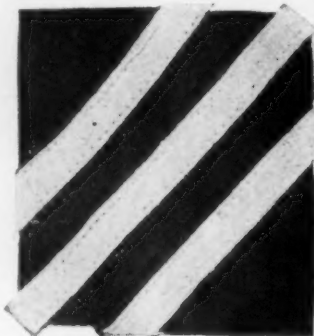
Thirty-second Division



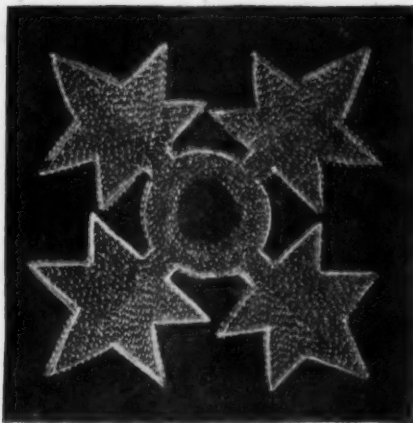
DIVISIONS OF THIRD CORPS
Second Division



First Division



Third Division



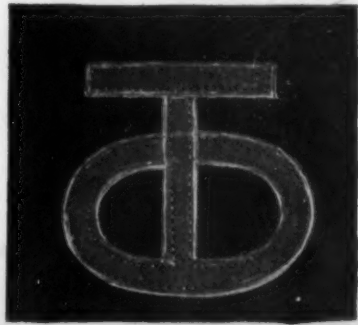
DIVISIONS OF THE FOURTH CORPS
Fourth Division



Forty-second Division

the fact that the Romans made the number Four by the letters I and V.

Also west of the Rhine, but further south and west, was the Seventh Corps, with its blue shield and white 7 thereon. This is made up of the Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth divisions.



Ninetieth Division—Seventh Corps

How much of this represents clear profit must be guesswork, but it is certainly a large percentage. The labor required is of the sort that is plentiful and cheap, and the quantity of cloth that goes into each ornament is tiny—not more than two or three square inches on the average. Probably some shameful profiteering has been going on in this trade, but the amount involved for each person is so small that nobody pays any attention to it. However, the American military man would make no serious protest, anyway. He is the champion Easy Mark of the World. Furthermore, at least as far as concerns officers, the recollection of some of the prices that had to be paid in America, in the fitting-out period before the troops sailed for Europe, makes this particular Boche atrocity look mild. Every time I enter a shop, it seems to me, from one to a dozen Americans are making purchases, and I have never heard one question the price of anything.

The Army of Occupation was composed of three corps; two of these have three divisions and the other has two. Thus, are accounted for twelve forms of sleeve insignia, for there are the "army troops" and the "corps troops," that belong to their several headquarters and are quite separate from the officers and men in the

divisions that form the great mass of the whole American force. As an illustration: the officers and enlisted men at Army Headquarters in Coblenz, and the military police there, can wear no division emblem; they wear the Army emblem, a white A inside a red O on a circular background of blue.

East of the Rhine, in the semicircle that is known as the Coblenz bridgehead, were the divisions of the Third Corps: the First, Second and Thirty-second. Simply a figure 1, in red, is the emblem of the First; and a red arrow, with cross-bar, of the Thirty-second. The Second, which takes in the brigade of Marines, has an Indian head on a white star; this is on a background of a square of red or yellow or some other color, according to the subdivision to which the wearer belongs. The corps design is a blue triangle.

West of the Rhine, in the territory that stretches northward to the British sector, was the Fourth Corps, which is marked on the sleeve by a circle made up of two blue and two white sectors. The Forty-second (Rainbow) Division has its stripes of blue, red and yellow in a curve, denoting a rainbow. In the Third is worn a blue square cut across by three diagonal white stripes, and in the Fourth a design consisting of four green ivy leaves extending outward from a small green circle. The adoption of the ivy leaf is due to

cover picture. No adornment was a observer. Some rehear. One comp

"BEH and h satire told a star v days paper. "stuff first to a wo things siums" people week a though just as eral v

America's First Woman Aviator

By CLARA BELL BROWN

IT is with a peculiar pleasure that I record some of the unknown incidents of the life of Harriet Quimby, who, had her career not terminated so early, would have been a woman "ace."

I first met her in San Francisco, a little while after Mr. McKinley's second election. I had been speaking for the President in Colorado, and lectured next in California. My manager said: "I will send you a reporter."

The next day, at the hour appointed, a sweet-faced young girl stepped in. The first thing I noticed was what I always call "a curly smile." The corners of her mouth curled upward when she smiled. She was shabbily dressed in black, and the thin silk bows on her hat were dusty. But her qualities as an interviewer soon drew a veil over her shabbiness; and when she left, she had won me. There was a shrewd but joyous satire—a native wit—qualified by a courtesy and dignity that must have been born in her, for, as I grew to know her well—and love her well—I never saw her without both attributes.

She published a page in a local paper about my work, and with the born instinct of a newspaper woman, she interviewed my opponents, with a result rare and fine in "advance agenting" and all news matter. Later on, I became well acquainted with Miss Quimby, and I remember, as striking traits, her goodness and her loyalty to her profession and her friends.

Her father and mother were very old, though she was in the twenties. She labored for their comfort; and I soon found the why and wherefore of the shabby black hat and gown. She told me she was paid at the rate of twelve dollars for a page. She lived in one large attic room, in a business building with no elevator. She had divided the barn-like apartment into a sleeping-room for her parents, a little corner for the inevitable oil cooker; and the main part was her own domain. It held of course, the "couch,"



The late Harriet Quimby, a member of LESLIE'S editorial staff, was the first American woman to receive a pilot's license and the only woman to pilot an airplane across the English Channel. She was killed by a fall of 1000 feet while flying with a passenger near Boston in July 1912.

she came, she cocked her head on one side—a cute way she had—and queried thus:

"Now, Mrs. Brown, at what age do you think a man is most charming?"

"Whom have you asked first?"

Well, she confessed she had asked Clara Shortridge Foltz—a very prominent woman lawyer and suffragist—three old maids, and two society divorcees. "That's all."

Mrs. Foltz told her it didn't make any difference to her; men were attractive at all ages. I gave her the interview, and it was one of the funniest things she ever got up.

Harriet Quimby was well acquainted with all the artists in the city. Her perfect profile, slim throat and expressive eyes brought her into demand as a "head and shoulder" model. Then she wrote art notes for awhile. A new environment meant to her something new to write about.

She always seemed cheerful; but sometimes I caught her with that "far-away" expression, and I wondered. But afterward I knew the reason. She was deeply in love with one of the artists. His graceful name was, of itself, attractive. But he of the "Spanish Cavalier" type was "not a marrying man," and this girl, with her pure New England blood, was strong as she was pure, and proof against any Latin-Quarter wooing. She went everywhere, among the dangers of a wicked city, unsoiled, untainted by its tawdry hues.

At the time I describe, her mother used to help out by making canvas bags for the U. S. Mint. And amid all the squalor of the home surroundings, Harriet came and went with the serene air of one favored by the gods.

"Something tells me that I shall do something some day," she said. And so it was to be.

Finally, she came one day to say good-bye. She was going to New York. She had arranged with a California magazine company to pay her fare with her "tales by the way." Her one desire, often expressed, was to make

enough to buy a home for her father and mother. She never spoke of any other motive for her industry. About this time some one published a statement that she had married her artist. She mailed me a little snap picture with this title: "Miss Quimby, in Her Hall Room, reading her Wedding Notice." The capitals are hers.



The start of Miss Quimby's flight across the English Channel in a Blériot monoplane. The noted aviator Gustave Hamel is giving Miss Quimby final instructions in the use of the compass. He later lost his life in attempting the same flight. The news and the appreciation of Miss Quimby's heroic flight was overshadowed by the Titanic disaster which occurred on the same day.

covered with chintz, which was her bed. All over the wall were prints, newspaper pictures, a few really artistic sketches, and other odds and ends.

Nothing could hide or adorn the poverty of that attic. But nothing could hide or adorn the proud silence with which she dwelt there. Her first work in San Francisco was as a shop girl; but she saw so many phases of human nature—things the ordinary observer would not see—that one day she wrote it up—and left the shop.

Sometimes she stood, as an "extra girl," in the theaters, at night; managing the day rehearsals in the odd hours, nobody knew how, for she wrote on.

One week, she was a "supe," when Bernhardt was the star. She electrified the whole company, by producing in the next Sunday Supplement—unsigned—a brilliant story:

"BEHIND THE SCENES WITH SARAH,"

and here she reveled in that joyous satire to which I have alluded. She told a few little things which made the star wonderingly wroth. In those days she was not on the staff of any paper. She just went around, getting "stuff" for her Sunday stories, selling first to one, then to another. She had a wonderful instinct for original things. It was the day of "symposiums"—interviews with well-known people upon current topics. One week she would call to ask me what I thought of the higher criticism; having just asked General Shafter and several vaudeville stars. The next time



The men and women of Hardelot cheering Miss Quimby after her landing.

Then began the part of her career, that reads like an old tale of adventure. She began to fly. And—the shop girl, extra girl, space writer, and artist's model flew in France, made much money; received lands and gold; won the prize for flying across the English Channel, and was the most famous woman flyer in the world.

At this time Miss Quimby was on the staff of LESLIE'S.

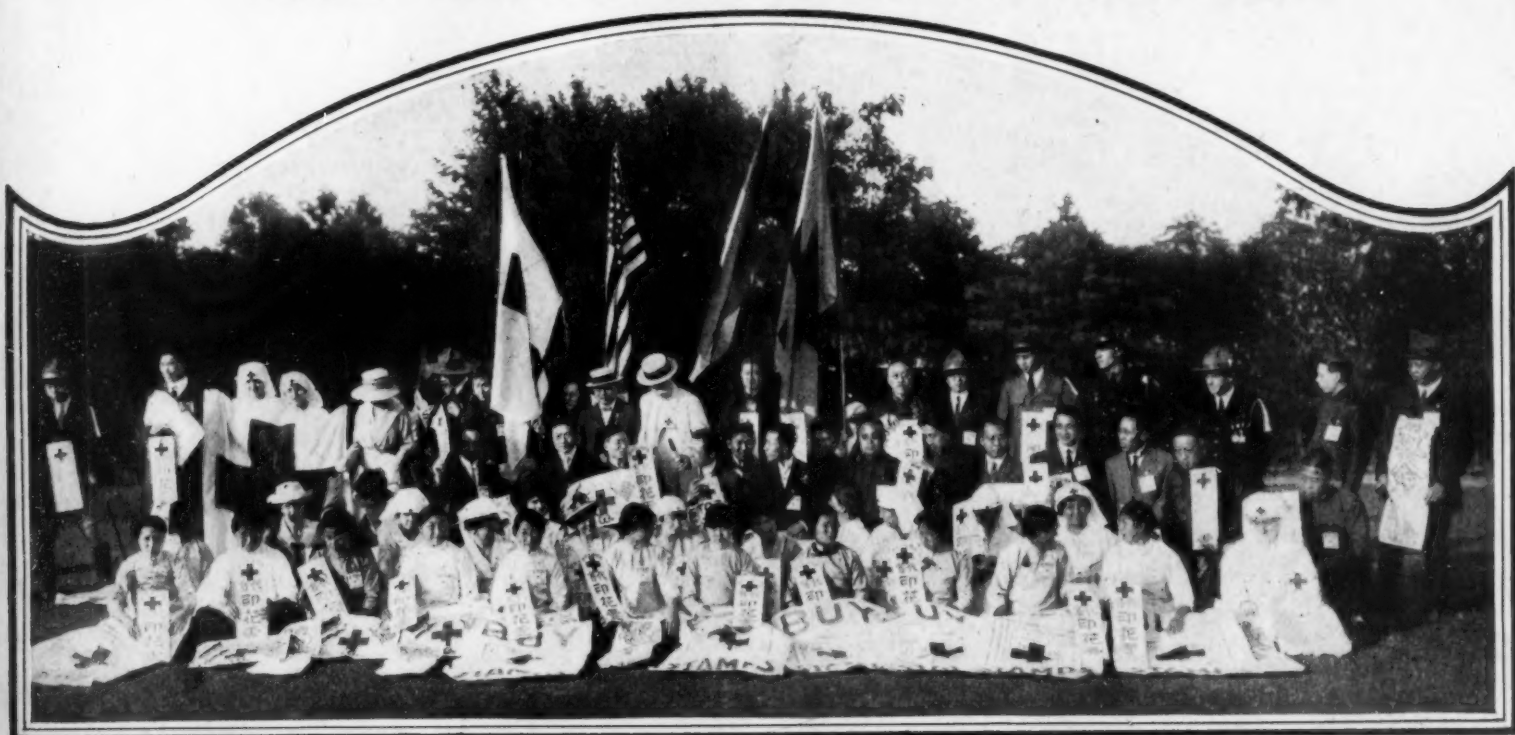
One day I was pondering upon her wonderful career. I picked up the evening paper, and on the first page—a place she had ardently desired—was the face of the girl I had known and loved, in her flying costume and, beneath, the story of her fall to death.

Harriet Quimby was young, brave, patient and courageous. She was of the stuff that gives heroines to the world. I wish she had lived to complete her career. But she lived to realize her heart's desire. She always wanted to go to France. She always wanted fame to come as a result of her own work. She achieved both.



Where Blériot landed near Dover Castle on the first flight across the English Channel. The distance was only 22 miles, but at that time the flight was considered so remarkable that the spot was outlined in stone in the shape of an airplane.

Red Cross Work in China



A Red Cross lawn party at Shanghai. Thirteen Red Cross chapters in China, embracing nearly all the Americans living there, have maintained the standard of the Red Cross in the Far East. The chapters were organized by Julian Arnold, field representative of the Red Cross for China, in the spring of 1918. In Shanghai 50,000 Chinese joined the Red Cross in one week.

Interest in the Red Cross was stimulated by a series of entertainments, among which the lawn-party was a favorite. All of the resident Americans of the place mingled with the native Chinese, and the result was the creation of a spirit of good feeling. The children of American residents also were prompt to enlist in the Junior Red Cross, and, far from their native land, they were able, through the Junior Red Cross, to perform in China exactly the same sort of service which thousands of American children performed at home.



A workroom of the Red Cross in Shanghai, China. After the chapters were organized the growth of the Red Cross movement in China was rapid. Chinese women seemed eager to participate in the work of their sisters from overseas in "doing their bit" for humanity. When America entered

the war, followed soon after by China's own entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, the Red Cross membership in China increased rapidly. The native Chinese women seemed proud of their Red Cross affiliation and particularly of the insignia which they were privileged to wear.

Parlor Bolshevism Arraigned

A Square Deal for Business the Need of the Hour

By JOHN McE. BOWMAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article is the head of the largest hotel organization in the world. It controls the Commodore, Biltmore, Belmont, Manhattan, Murray Hill and Ansonia Hotels in New York, the Griswold at New London, Conn., and the Bellevue, at Bellair, Florida. Mr. Bowman has come up from the ranks and has secured well-deserved recognition as a business man of the highest type whose special interest in the welfare of his employees has always been a noticeable characteristic.

GRIM measures that followed the Haymarket riots in Chicago a generation or so ago satisfied many of those who lived and saw only on the surface that anarchism in this country had been stamped out. It was not many years before anarchism was being taught openly in schools, and its professed followers in the United States were numbered by the hundred thousand.

No responsibility for the growth of anarchy in this country attaches to the patriotic American laborer. Anarchism is not an American institution, but a distinct importation. Its every principle is in direct conflict with our notions of justice and freedom. For the fact that it has become a real problem, American sentimentalism is partly responsible.

The greatest factor in its growth over here has been the existence of a number of weak-minded persons of wealth, willing to do anything that would make the time pass, provided it promised excitement and the possibility of putting their names in the newspapers. Such persons have been capitalized by anarchist agitators in so effectual a way that not only have these apostles of destruction been able to raise potential hades with our American ideals and still keep out of jail, but also they have found the means that enabled them to keep their propaganda circulating among our laborers of alien origin and even to affect some American workmen.

Certain indigent "intellectuals"—so called—early found that meal tickets and more were to be acquired



JOHN McE. BOWMAN

by conferring upon these rich faddists the favor of their society, and a readiness to listen, to suggest and to applaud at the proper moment. This in time developed the parlor socialist, and later, the parlor anarchist, or, as we call him or her nowadays, "the parlor Bolshevik."

Through the power of their names and their money these parlor Bolsheviks have acquired a measure of influence out of proportion to their importance. Discerning folk who really know them consider them a joke. But in the eyes of the ignorant and the unthinking their advocacy of revolutionary theories has lent a sort of weight to the arguments advanced by professional agitators.

Every just person holds that labor should be fairly paid. But manual labor is not the only factor in our civilization that demands fair treatment. An erroneous theory is advocated by certain professors of new-fangled doctrines that everything is produced by manual labor; when, as a matter of fact, no greater error was ever put forth. Hands without the brain do nothing well. Labor, improperly directed, is inefficient, if not destructive. It is not manual labor that is primarily responsible for the wonderful structures that make New York so distinctive from foreign cities. True, without labor, great buildings could not be put up. But it took someone of vision and initiative to conceive every great enterprise, and it required somebody, perhaps a number of somebodies, with capital, to make it possible to induce labor to perform the physical work involved. This is a fact which labor agitators and many theorists in social problems either lose sight of or studiously ignore.

I am speaking as a builder—a builder of great hotels and an operator of such enterprises. In both capacities I have much to do with labor; naturally I could not get along without it. I have known what it is to be without a job in New York and I have known how hard it may be to get one. I have walked half the length of the New York of twenty years ago because I knew of a restaurant down on the Bowery where for a quarter I could get something that filled my stomach better and stayed with me longer than what I could purchase for the same price up town, and I needed heavy food in order to be able to do manual labor. I have every reason to sympathize with

Concluded on page 34

America and the 1920 Olympics

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

THE next Olympic Games will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920. The last Olympiad was staged at Stockholm in 1912.

Measured by time alone, 'tis not a far stretch from the holding of the classic in Sweden to the date set for the next tests for international sport supremacy, but more than a few things of moment have taken place in the interval. Probably other happenings of an important nature will occur before the men of the track and field of most civilized nations again face each other in friendly combat. After the Stockholm event the Germans lost their opportunity to demonstrate their athletic fitness, for they insisted upon going out and taking a most severe thrashing in a more stupendous struggle for supremacy, quite overlooking the fact that they were to have been the hosts of sportdom's best at Berlin three years ago.

When, recently, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games and the foundation of the International Olympic Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the committee, sitting at Lausanne, Switzerland, announced the date and the place selected for the next Olympiad, it also was proclaimed that the members of the body had gone on record as against accepting entries from citizens of enemy countries. It was known that many of the most prominent athletic organizations in the United States and Great Britain had warned that they would not enter the games with Germans and Austrians, the Amateur Swimming Association of England taking the lead at the annual meeting by voting that swimmers of Austrian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, German or Turkish nationality, whether naturalized or not, were ineligible for membership in any club affiliated with the A. S. A., and that members of this body would not enter into competition against any such.

Later the French Olympic Committee voted unanimously to abide by the resolution passed by that organization November 22, 1918, in which it and its affiliate bodies determined they would not participate in any Olympiad in which citizens of enemy nations would compete.

The action of the International Committee means two things: First, that Belgium is making a more rapid recovery from the effects of the war than had been expected, and, second, that permission for the Teutons to re-enter polite and civilized society will not be through

the gateway of next year's Olympiad. France and one or two other countries suggested that the next games be postponed until 1921, but the Belgians stated that they would be ready next year, and the prize was awarded them. Already King Albert has accepted the designation of Antwerp, thanked the committee and has directed that preliminary arrangements be made promptly for the great event. President Poincaré, of France, and other men of Europe internationally prominent, already have presented the committee with prizes to be bestowed at the 1920 contests. It is practically certain that the United States will be awarded the meet to be held in 1924.

Berne and Rome were contenders for next year's honor. Early in March a dozen deputies presented an interpellation to the Chamber at Rome, asking the government to appropriate funds to defray the expenses incident to holding an Olympiad there. As next year will be the fiftieth anniversary of the unification of the Italian nation, it was felt that the holding of the games at Rome would constitute a most entertaining part of the celebration. Premier Orlando was petitioned to assist in the movement to bring the games to Rome, but soon after he became engaged in a little controversy with Mr. Wilson, a prominent baseball fan from the United States, and while the argument was going on the big sport plum was awarded to Belgium. Incidentally the decision to hold the Olympiad next year makes it practically certain that 1920 will be the greatest twelve months of sport in the history of organized games.

In addition to the international classic at Antwerp, the international yacht race for the America's Cup will take place off Sandy Hook, the international tennis matches for the Davis cup will be held in New York and foreign cities, international polo matches will be resumed and international golf matches and other events are being arranged.

The athletes of this country are fully aware of the task ahead of them in the shape of long, diligent and thorough preparation if they are to uphold the reputation which they established in the past. To be sure, athletic circles throughout Europe suffered far more severely through the war's casualties than did those in the United States,

but there should be no over-confidence among the men of brawn and muscle here. The British, above all others, are quick on sport recovery, and the Swedes have made giant strides under international coaches in many lines while the remainder of the world has been fighting.

No one should treat lightly the ambition of the Swedish men of might to achieve athletic supremacy in many lines in which they have not already displayed great prowess. Already they have requested, and been granted permission to send a team of fifteen of the best athletes of Sweden to this country in August to compete in games in five or six of the largest cities in the United States. Another thing, the Swedes want to learn to play baseball. In an invitation sent here requesting that soccer players be sent to that country some time this summer, they asked that every player sent should also be a first-class baseball performer. The men of King Gustaf's country obtained their first taste of our national pastime during the Olympic games of 1912, when a team selected from among the representatives of Uncle Sam ran up a big score over their Swedish rivals, despite the fact that Ernie Hjertberg, formerly trainer of the New York Irish American A. C., and Swedish Olympic coach in 1911, had tipped off the Yankees that the Swedes had as good a ball team as the Red Sox. The Swedes took their defeat good-naturedly, for it surely taught the Northlanders the possibilities of the American sport. They have continued to play the game, and are planning to give the Yankees another battle in the 1920 contests. It is for that reason that they want further practice against American players.

That the Americans are taking seriously the preparatory work for the coming Olympiad was indicated recently when it was decided that an application would be sent from this side to have catch-as-catch-can wrestling added to the program for the Antwerp contests. The request will be made to the International Olympic Committee through President Samuel Dallas and Frederick Ruben, secretary of the A. A. U., by Everett C. Brown, member of the National Championship Committee.

All signs point toward a continuation of sports of all kinds throughout the length and breadth of this country, and on the same scale which for years has enabled the United States to hold the palm as the leading athletic nation of the world. Followers of sport here, even in

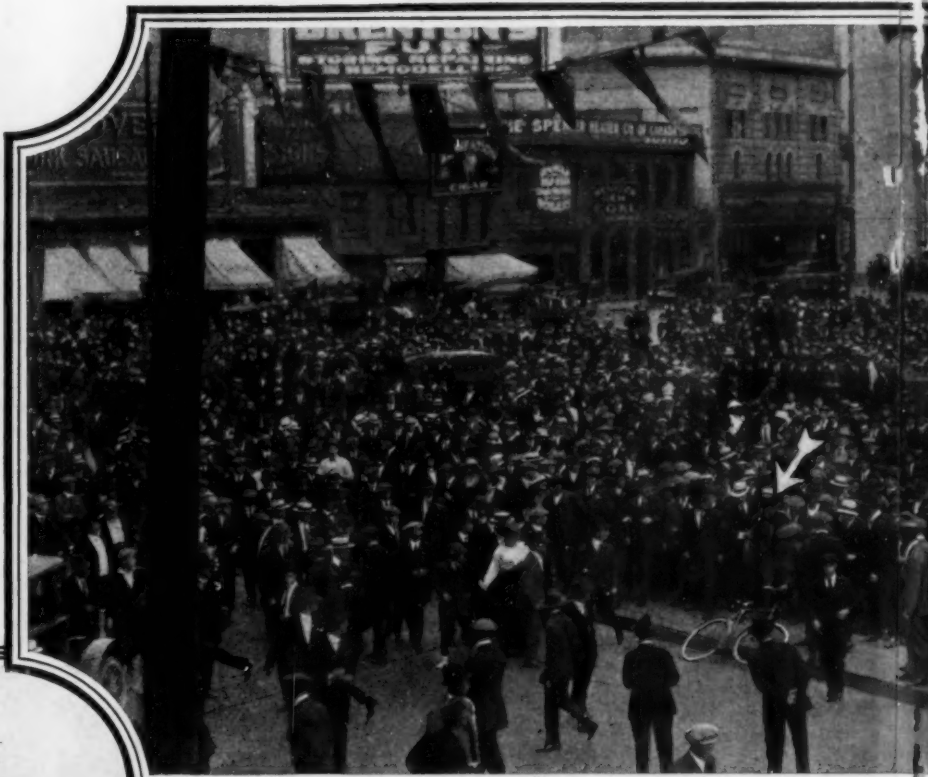
Concluded on page 32

Canada's Worst Riot—Bo

Photographs of the Winnipeg Strike Riots, by J.A.



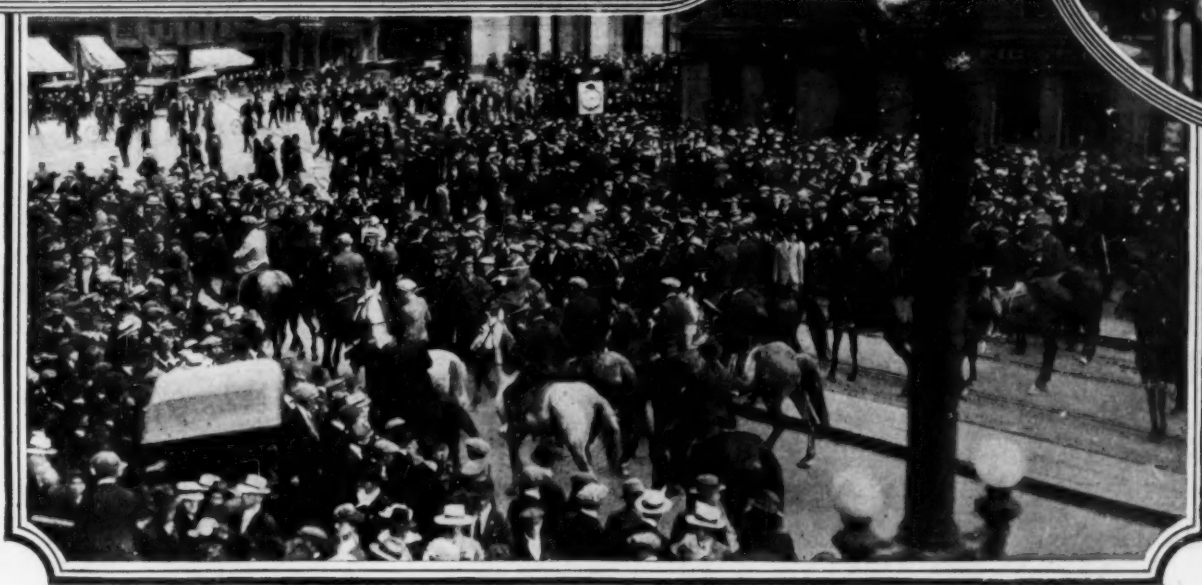
Canadian Royal Northwest Mounted Police in their scarlet tunics guarding the mails at the Winnipeg post office. The mounted police did splendid work when called upon to maintain order, but their small numbers limited their activity.



The crowd manhandles a special policeman (under the arrow) during the Winnipeg riot of June 10. This policeman was acting as "point" traffic officer when he was assaulted by the mob. Only the timely arrival of mounted men prevented the mob from doing serious injury to several special policemen who were over-



Tents on the grounds of the new Parliament buildings, under course of construction, erected to provide for the citizens of the Protective Emergency Corps who sleep under canvas to be ready at a moment's call. Following the scenes in the June 10 riot the city's foremost citizens volunteered for police duty.



Mounted men and foot "specials" clearing the crowd from Main Street and Portage Avenue. Many of these men were later reported as casualties, for the crowd proved ugly,

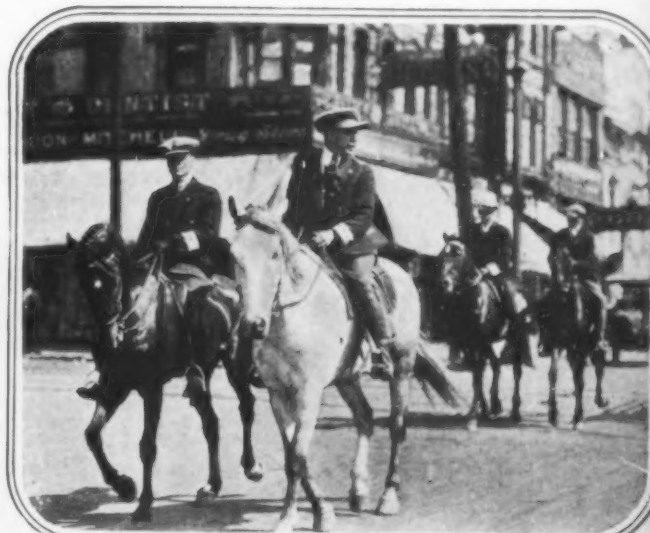
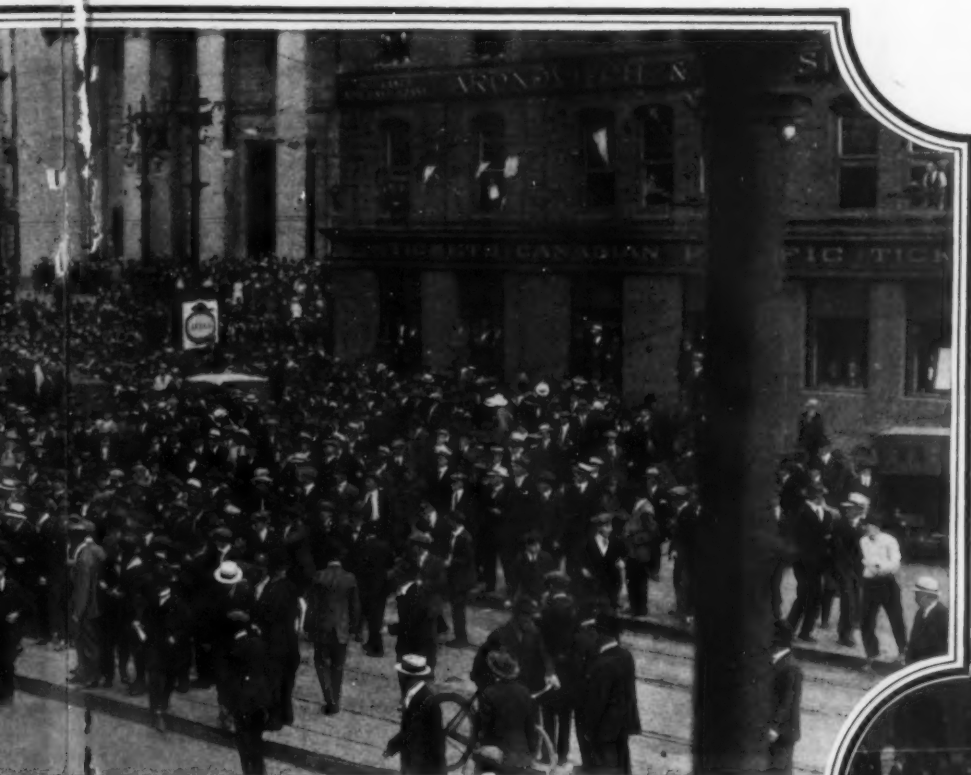
and stones, bricks and other missiles were used freely. Ambulance calls were frequent, but frequently, their services were required for others than these special policemen.



Major Hillard L. ... ganizer and ... special police, a ... dier and ... who is a ... the Boer ... Great War ... old ...

Bolsheviki and Police Clash

by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



Special mounted police patrolling the streets of Winnipeg. The mounted men, many of whom had served in the cavalry, proved more effective than the footmen in clearing the streets during the rioting. Funds from American radicals helped to finance the strikers.

row)
ecting

powered during the street fighting. Because of the constant increase in lawlessness on the part of the strikers, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police raided the Labor Temple in the early morning of June 17 and arrested six leading strike agitators, including two men who are city aldermen.



Major Hillard Lyle, organizer and head of the special police, a real soldier and strong man, who is a veteran of both the Boer War and the Great War, is famous Canadian athlete.



Special foot police advancing in platoon formation to clear the crowds from the streets. After the mounted men had driven the crowd back, 200 special police armed with heavy clubs

paraded through Main Street to "mop up." Correspondence captured by the police proved that for three months the strike leaders had been receiving funds for the spread of Bolshevism.

Mounted police charge the crowd to break up a riot. The Winnipeg newspapers referred to the June 10 riot as "the worst ever witnessed in a Canadian city" and even Jimmy Hare, who took these pictures, testifies that it was hot work. "No place for J. H. H.," he writes, "I nearly got a good wallop myself!"

George Creel's Page

On this page Mr. Creel presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Creel's opinions may

differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

The High Cost of Hate

DURING the recent Victory Loan Campaign, one of the publicity articles prepared for official release in a certain Federal Reserve district carried this headline: "Germany, the Leper of the Human Family, Stands By." The article itself, violent in its appeal to every passion of hate, also contained these sentences: "Decent men stand away from the German. It may be years before any German is permitted to forget that."

This is not American talk. It is Prussian talk! The leaders of the German people, realizing full well that their use had no support in reason, justice or common decency, were forced to launch campaigns of hysterical abuse in order to create the frame of mind in which passion passes for patriotism. If it is to be the case that leaders of public opinion in America have so fallen in love with the Prussian method that they mean to adopt for patriotic use in the United States, then Germany, reality, won the war, and we lost it.

The struggle, in its essence, was not so much concerned with obvious disputes as it was with certain opposed ideals. What the Germans did in Belgium was horrible enough, and the *Lusitania* added to our righteous anger, but what most aroused us was the existence of a power that could conceive and execute such barbarities. We fought less to avenge Belgium and the *Lusitania* than we did to destroy the type of authority that impressed us as being dead to every human impulse.

The thing that most distinguished the Americans from the Prussians, even as it invariably distinguishes the civilized man from the barbarian, was this very quality of hate. The German people were taught *personal hate* as part of their patriotic ritual; they exhausted themselves "hating" first the French, then the English and then the Yankee. As for us, as a people, it can truthfully be said that we never felt this personal hate. We abhorred the German ideal and the German method, and calmly, resolutely, and even religiously, we went about the business of destroying both ideal and method.

I do not think that there is much question that this very distinction played some part in the final result. Ask your psychologist, and he will tell you that personal hate is a poison. It is, in its effect, like whisky, which gives an irrational excitement for a period, and is then succeeded by all the lassitudes of physical and mental reaction. Hate is a stupid business for stupid people, and, what is worse, it deepens stupidity and gives it qualities of permanence. The Germans built on hate, and when it ceased to have effect, when it lost its "kick," they had nothing left to go on. We built on abhorrence of a system and strength increased.

You do not find soldiers—men who fought the fight and won the victory—running about the country yelling that Germany is the leper of the human family, and warning "decent people" to stand away from every German. This sort of hysteria is the expression of men who never saw the firing line, and who seek to put themselves on a level with proved valor by noise and bombast and every ugliness of epithet.

The question at issue, however, is not the talker but the talk. Are we to permit this Prussian line of thought and language to take hold and grow here in America? The Victory Loan was a debt of honor. The subscriptions were commanded by common honesty. Bond buying was at the very heart of our obligation to finish the war by the payment of bills even as our soldiers had finished it by the larger payment of life and suffering. Are we to believe that the men and women of the United States were so lost to a sense of plain duty that they had to be whipped into frenzies of ignoble passion before they could be induced to part with their dollars? From now on, whenever America is asked to exhibit patriotism, is it to be the signal for Chauvinism? Are we going to adopt the very methods that we fought to kill?

The result upon the national mind may be disputed; there can be no dispute, however, as to the results of a "hate" campaign upon our national life. Consider the sentences, "Decent men stand away from the Germans. It may be years before any German is permitted to forget that." Just how far are we expected to go? We have a good many millions of citizens in the United States who are of German birth and German descent. A certain percentage were rotted through with disloyalty to their adopted country, and there are undoubtedly many German blood in the United States today who regret

the fact of Allied victory and who deplore the defeat that sent the Kaiser headlong in a coward's flight. But these were in a small minority, for the records of the War Department show that fully 90 per cent. of the German-speaking population of America discharged their duties to the national cause as nobly as the native born. There were certain Wisconsin regiments in which more German was spoken than English, and yet the courage and loyalty of these men made them lead in attack, and the blows that they struck were among the most powerful delivered by Pershing.

Are these Germans, who fought for America as bravely as the heirs to Plymouth Rock, to be "stood away from" as lepers? Will it be "years" before they will be "permitted to forget" that they are Germans?

But this Chauvinism, this crass provincialism that gets its stimulation from hate, does not stop with the Germans. It is yelping against all the foreign language groups, busying itself with harassing laws and repressive ordinances. There is an "America for Americans" spirit in the land, a revival of Know-Nothingism, and we are being asked to limit the application of the word "American" in such manner as to exclude all those who are here by virtue of recent immigration.

What madness! America is not a mere country; it's a great ideal, and it is having that ideal that makes the American, not the simple fact of birth. As a matter of fact, there are thousands born right here in the United States who have never yet come to America. Where Americanization work is most needed, for that matter, is among the Brahmins of New England and the Bourbons of the South.

La Fayette and Rochambeau were French; Meagher, who led the Irish Brigade, was an Irish exile; half the signers of the Declaration of Independence were born in other lands; Pulaski and Kosciuszko were "foreigners"; old Baron von Steuben was German, and so were Franz Sigel and Carl Schurz. Yet who dares to rise and say that these men were not American in their heart of hearts, which is where Americanism counts far more than on the tip of a tongue or in the "woof-woof" of a so-called "patriotic society."

Since November, about 150,000 members of foreign language groups have sailed back to their mother countries. This emigration is going to increase. All over the country, in every foreign colony, men and women are packing to go back to the "old home." It is well enough for the "patriotic" to say, "Good riddance to bad rubbish," or, as the son of an eminent father declared recently while watching an Irish demonstration, "If they don't like it here, let them go back where they come from."

The fact remains, however, that the foreign born are the very life blood of American industry. Drive them out and the country is in for a very bad case of pernicious anemia. There was not a single war plant that could have kept up production had it not been for Italians, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, Poles and Yugoslavs. There isn't an industry in the country today, when America faces a labor shortage, that will not be crippled if any wholesale exodus commences.

They were anything but "bad rubbish" when we accepted them as volunteers in the first days of war, and when we begged them to stay on the job in shipyard and munition plant. And neither are they "bad rubbish" today just because a lot of leather-lunged Chauvinists imagine that alien-baiting is a short cut to newspaper notices and political strength.

The 150,000 who have sailed were not intending to leave America forever by any means. Many of them had relatives in the war-ravaged countries—mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers—and what more natural that they should wish to visit those near and dear from whom they had not heard for four years? But it is not to be doubted that many have already changed their minds. And nothing is more probable than that many of the thousands who are now planning to go will decide not to return. For the treatment accorded them does its best to make them feel that America cares nothing for the foreign born and keeps the justice of a democracy for the native alone.

Congress passed a law putting a tax of 12 per cent. on "non-resident aliens," and gave employers the right to withhold the amount of the tax. There is a wide difference between a "resident alien," who

pays his taxes as any citizen, and a "non-resident alien" but the law did not define the difference, and employers proceeded to class all aliens as "non-residents." Not only this, but they also held out the accrued taxes in lump sums, so that thousands of workers, on getting their pay envelopes, found them empty.

The Division of Work Among the Foreign Born, a branch of the Committee on Public Information, was one of the few governmental organizations—and I say it advisedly—that had the confidence of the foreign language groups. To this division, as a consequence of the income-tax collection, came individuals and delegations from all over the United States, seeking help and advice. In many instances the employers vouchsafed no explanation whatsoever, and did not even give receipts. And when those who sailed presented themselves for passports, they found that they could not leave the country without showing the receipt. Either they had to pay again or else return to the city from which they came in the hope of securing a receipt.

It is of a piece with our whole treatment of the immigrant. He comes to this "land of hope" with his heart in his hand, eager to aid in the democratic experiment. No hand reaches out to meet him, and thousands of the rural peasantry of Europe, unable to reach the land, huddled in the slums of the Atlantic seaboard. And there they are visited, now and then, by "Americanizers" who are shocked at "conditions," or else grieved that they have not yet learned the English language or American customs, with now and then a "survey" thrown in by "social workers."

The educational system of America passes them by; the religious system of America ignores them; the social life of America rejects them as "wops" or "bohunks" or "dagoes"; the law cheats them with its expensiveness and its delays; and then we wonder why each group huddles together, why it sticks to its language, why it has its own press and its own church. Poor, wretched, pathetic thousands!

There is no doubt that we can run them out of America if we make up our minds to it. Most of them are in a frame of mind just now that disposes them to do a little running on their own account. There is a vast heart-sickness in every foreign language group. Not one of them but discharged full obligations to the common cause during the war, and it is on the heels of this record that a hue and cry is raised against all who speak in any other tongue than English.

If the thing goes on, it is not only that American industry will be crippled. What is worse, American life will be robbed of a source of strength, a richness and a needed virility. For those who come to these shores from other lands have some driving impulse of real Americanism behind them; there is in their souls some spark, at least, of inspiration that can be fanned to flame.

Just before the Division of Work among the Foreign Born ceased its official existence, we sent a Russian forth to speak to Russians on the subject of "Lincoln and Democracy." We were warned that the Bolsheviks would heckle, but that did not prove to be the trouble at all. Americans hounded him, and in one city he was even arrested because the authorities thought he must be preaching sedition because he used a foreign language. But he went on, and in every city the Russian colonies listened to him eagerly, and even stayed for three and four hours, asking questions about Lincoln, seeming to feel a kinship to him because of his poverty, loving America because it let a poor man rise.

There is that spirit. It can be fostered; it can also be killed. It is the choice that is before America today. This is not a plea for foreign languages. We must see to it that English comes to be the language in the United States. I am willing to see foreign languages kept out of all primary schools. But I would rather have America *thought* than *spoken*. That is the real Americanization. And it is not a work that can be done, or will be done, by resolutions of Chambers of Commerce, by rich people in search of emotional experience, or by "surveys." It can only be done by opening the heart of the individual and the life of the nation; by giving them justice and friendship and the sense of *belonging*.

Getting Ready for the Next War

Of Course It May Never Come, But the Army Isn't Satisfied with that Assumption, and Is Busy Mapping the Country

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S Washington Correspondent



Part of the trench system near Bullecourt, France. Hundreds of thousands of such photographs were made and used to compile the infinite number of daily changing official maps needed for carrying on military operations along the active front.



A French industrial center showing the infinite detail that can be secured for mapping purposes. Such maps were impossible before the days of the airplane.

NEXT to the question of men and of guns, few items in a military campaign are so important as adequate military maps. In fact, a successful campaign of offense or defense is impossible without them. And they must be ready beforehand.

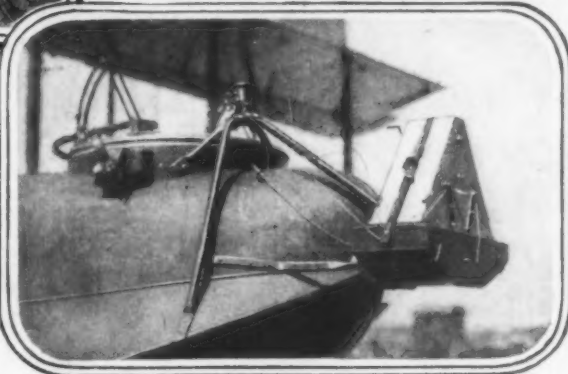
For a century—ever since Napoleon's time—the armies of Europe have devoted their years of peace as well as of war to mapping their own countries and the countries of their enemies. For wars have always been matters of a moment's notice on the other side of the Atlantic. We have been more careless about this matter. Not until the declaration of war with Germany, did we take seriously, it seems, the question of a battle within our own frontiers. In the Spanish War, the matter was hardly mentioned.

But during the World War, the army did a great deal of work trying to make up for lost time, and trying to make adequate military maps for at least the more vulnerable portions of the United States. Yet less than 10 per cent. of our area is now properly mapped, from a military standpoint. Northern Maine is almost untouched, but the Atlantic coast from Maine to Norfolk is covered. So are the States of New York, Pennsylvania—except a big section of the interior—and almost all of Ohio. There the completeness stops. Hurried efforts were made during the war to map at least a 100-mile strip along the Atlantic coast of the Southern States, but long stretches are still untouched.

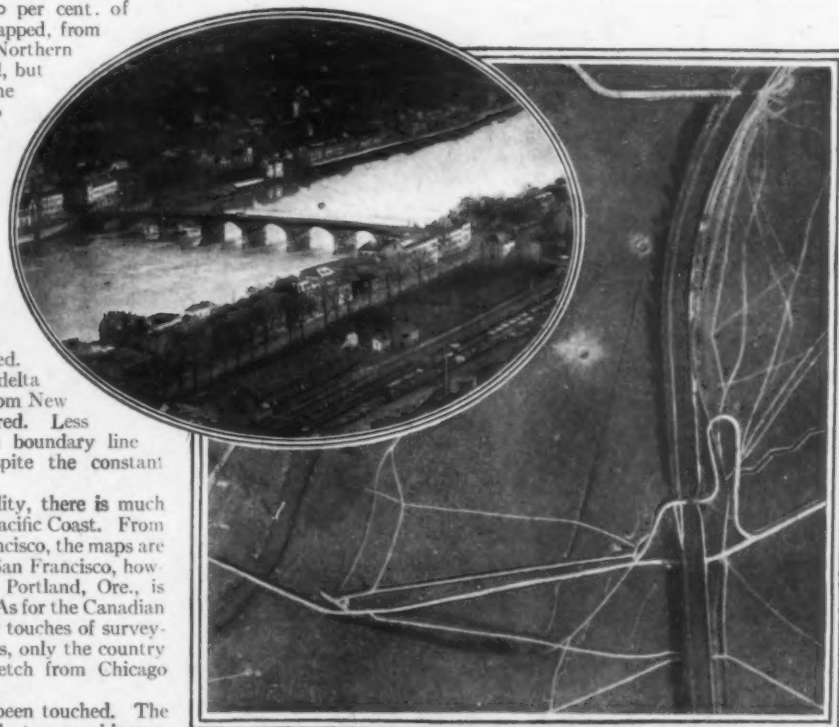
Of the Gulf Coast, only the delta of the Mississippi River, from New Orleans to the Gulf, is covered. Less than half of the Mexican boundary line is properly surveyed, despite the constant menace on that line.

In spite of its vulnerability, there is much work to be done along the Pacific Coast. From the Mexican line to San Francisco, the maps are fairly complete. North of San Francisco, however, only the vicinity of Portland, Ore., is covered. The rest is bare. As for the Canadian frontier, this shows but few touches of surveying. Along the Great Lakes, only the country around Detroit and the stretch from Chicago to Milwaukee is covered.

The interior has hardly been touched. The Geological Survey has made topographic surveys of 43 per cent. of the area of the United States. These maps are serviceable only as the basis for military cartography. They do represent, however, the heaviest work of military mapping, and army engineers, in a



The Bagley Camera, largely used in making aerial maps, mounted on a hydroplane.



The value of photography in warfare is splendidly demonstrated in this photograph taken at Villers-en-Provence. At the left is the Aisne River, showing a bridge intact in the lower corner. At the right runs the Aisne Canal, showing four bridges which have been destroyed by artillery fire; two great shell craters appear in the center of the photograph, small mine craters appear in the center and a trench system runs diagonally across the lower right corner. In the insert is the Treves bridge.

pinch, can quickly complete them.

Even in times of peace, the details of these operations are secret. The ending of hostilities freed from the seal of censorship much of our military operations. Not so our map-making. Even the question of the funds is not attended by any searchlight of publicity. The first direct appropriation for this purpose was made in 1916—the magnificent sum of \$35,000. But when we became involved in the war

with Germany, the General Staff took things into its own hands, and \$1,500,000 was immediately set aside for map-making.

The costliest part of military mapping is, of course, the making of the original surveys. For military maps must be accurately surveyed, both for geographic and topographic details. As a result, the War Department has done most of its military mapping on the basis of surveys already made. For this purpose, the maps of the Geological Survey have been of chief help. They do not cover the military items needed, but it is not difficult for competent army engineers to complete these maps, once the groundwork of surveying has been done.

To show how hopelessly inadequate our military maps were when we got into the war, the General Staff discovered at that time that the latest map available of the district around Charleston, S. C., was made in 1863 by the Confederate Army and was wholly inadequate for modern operations. For large stretches of some of the Southern States there were not even ordinary road maps that might have served to form the groundwork for military purposes.

War making is different now than in Civil War days. General Meade, at Gettysburg, directed his tactical movements from a high point, from which he could overlook nearly the entire field. The great length of modern battle lines compels the use of a map instead of personal observation. The commander can not now view the entire field of conflict nor follow the progress of events except as portrayed on a map. Instead he sits at a table in his tent to watch the ever-changing situation and plan the movements of troops made many miles away.

For military maps are pretty finicky things. They must show a lot of things which ordinary maps never bother about. They are far different from the pink, green, yellow and blue.

Concluded on page 35

Honored for War Services

MRS. JAMES R. MANN, wife of Representative James R. Mann of Chicago, has received a medal from the Treasury Department for patriotic services in connection with the floating of the various Liberty Loans. The medal is made of metal taken from captured German cannon. Mrs. Mann was untiring in her efforts in support of the loans, and received unstinted praise from Treasury officers during the war.



A Preacher in Congress

IT was related of the late Senator "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee that he "fiddled" his way to Congress; concerning William D. Upshaw of Georgia, it can be truthfully said that he preached himself into Congress. Although not an ordained minister, the Representative from the Fifth Georgia District has been expounding the Gospel since he was 18 years old, and he began his Congressional career by conducting a religious revival in a Baptist church of Washington. Mr. Upshaw was born in Coweta County, Georgia; is 52 years old, and for seven years was a confirmed invalid. He uses crutches, and while an invalid wrote a book, "Echoes from a Recluse," a compilation of his poems and prose contributions. From the proceeds of his literary production he entered college when 31 years old. For twelve years he has edited *The Golden Age*, a publication having as its motto, "Piety in the Home, Power in the Life, Purity in the State." He spent some time in New York soliciting



endowment funds for Mercer University, and a 300-room dormitory at Bessie Tift College is named after his mother. Down South, Representative Upshaw is called the "Georgia Cyclone," and one of his popular lectures is "Schools and Fools." He is a Democrat, and in seeking his first office began the campaign without a dollar—he toured his district delivering temperance lectures and sermons and aroused enthusiasm among the voters by his sincerity and honesty of purpose.



Dr. Anna H. Shaw Decorated

AS author, lecturer, worker and sometimes preacher, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is known wherever progressive ideas and modern tendencies for the betterment of womankind have entrenched themselves. As Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, she formed organizations in 45 States—comprising 4,000 county councils and 150,000 community and municipal units. In Recognition of the value of her war-time services, she has been presented a Distinguished Service Medal. Doctor Shaw is a native of England, coming to America and locating in Lawrence, Mass., when only four years old. When eight years old, she moved to Michigan, and was educated at Albion College and Boston University. At home and abroad she is gladly heard as a lecturer.

Heads Mercy Committee of N. J.

AT the last meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, its Patriotic Service Medal was bestowed upon Mrs. Charles Danforth Freeman, founder of the Mercy Committee of New Jersey, for "signal service to her country." This testimonial followed another, a gold violet star, the highest gift in the power of the Mercy Committee itself, which went to Mrs. Freeman with a notable citation, of which the following is part: "Mrs. Freeman has conceived and made possible the Mercy Committee, which offers us unlimited opportunity for service to our State, our Country and our Fellowman. May we, as members and earnest workers, be able in some small measure to emulate the spirit of tireless enthusiasm and steadfast Americanism of our friend and leader."



Intuition as a Business Asset

SHOULD a psycho-analyst snap at you the word "intuition," what answering word would pop into your mind? "Woman," of course. Half reluctantly women admit the possession of this sixth sense. Men refer to it in a patronizing, indulgent fashion. But who ever classified it as an asset? Except, of course, Henri Bergson, and not even he saw its possibilities in the business world. But Miss Helen M. Woods did.



As employment manager for eight big hotels, in and around New York, she uses this feminine attribute constantly in her daily work. Not, however, as a substitute for reason and sound judgment, but as an aid to these faculties. By this triple X-ray, every month fifteen hundred to two thousand men and women are examined, for Miss Woods picks every worker from scrubwomen to managers in each hotel above.

The Artist of the Air

LIEUTENANT HENRI FARRE, is a bearded veteran of forty-eight who as an "observateur-bombardier in the French Air Service" painted the greatest of the aviation pictures of the war. Taking part not only in air battles and reconnaissance work but also in the great raids over Karlsombe, Dieuze and Metz Lieutenant Farre had an opportunity to study air warfare from every point of view. It might be said that his painting has been done at such times as he could snatch a



brush instead of a bomb, and as his work was done while he was living under war conditions, surrounded by airmen, he had the advantage of most expert criticism. Lieutenant Farre's paintings have been reproduced widely in American publications, and he himself recently visited America on a lecture tour. Virtually all of Lieutenant Farre's sketches and notes were made while he was in actual flight, often under battle conditions and he wears the *croix de guerre* for bravery.



Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co

"FOR rural motor expressing and general country hauling, we are convinced it is more economical and profitable to use Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires—instead of solid tires. On solids, we have lost time, paid out losses in breakages and had to refuse business. Our Goodyear Cords paid for themselves in three months in business increases alone. The rest has been sheer velvet."—
Mr. Jack Ginocchio, part owner of the Gardnerville Freight Line, Reno, Nevada.

THIS rural motor express saves one day out of every three by using Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires.

A truck on these tires now completes a regular 104-mile mountain run daily, whereas a solid-tired truck covers it only twice in three days.

The Goodyear Cords also cushion loads of farm products formerly damaged by the jarring on solid tires; and they reduce operating expense.

A gallon of gasoline lasts 11 miles on the pneumatics and 6½ miles on the solids.

A quart of oil is consumed in 21 miles on the pneumatics and in 17½ miles on the solids.

On top of these savings, the powerful Goodyear Cords are promising to rival or even surpass the mileage delivered by solid tires in the same service.

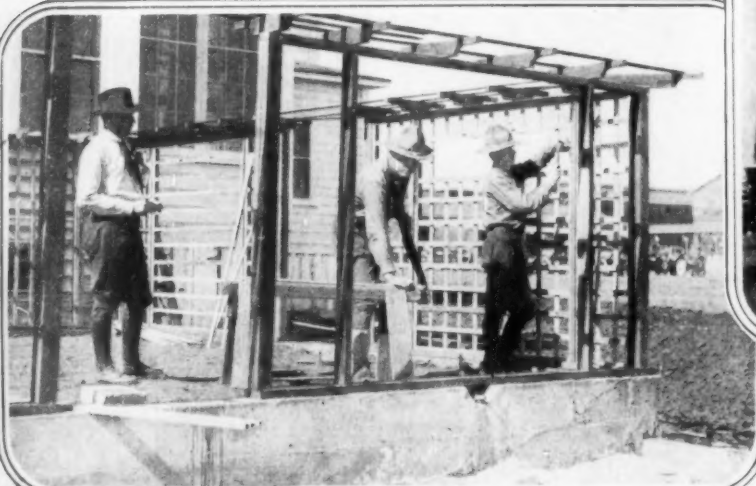
The experience related, however, offers only one instance out of many in which the pioneer Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have demonstrated their all-around advantages for exacting hauling duty.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Mending Our Man Power

Photographs by GEORGE H. WHITE



These photographs, taken at the reconstruction department of the base hospital at Camp Kearny, San Diego, California, show how the Government is making an honest effort to compensate the men who sacrificed health and limbs in the war. Mending men, some call it, physically and mentally, to restore them to at least their earning power before inducted into service.



A class in stenotyping and typewriting. More than a score of civilian instructors are assisting medical officers here, most of them specially trained women, whose very presence and conversation, because of the men's long absence from such environment, are very helpful in maintaining their cheerfulness and ambition.



Psychopathic patients are found to delight in flower and vegetable gardening, and San Diego, with its perfect climate,

always sunny and enlivened by the ocean breeze, is proving an ideal spot for their reconstruction and return to normal life.

Camp Roosevelt—Chicago Preparedness Plan

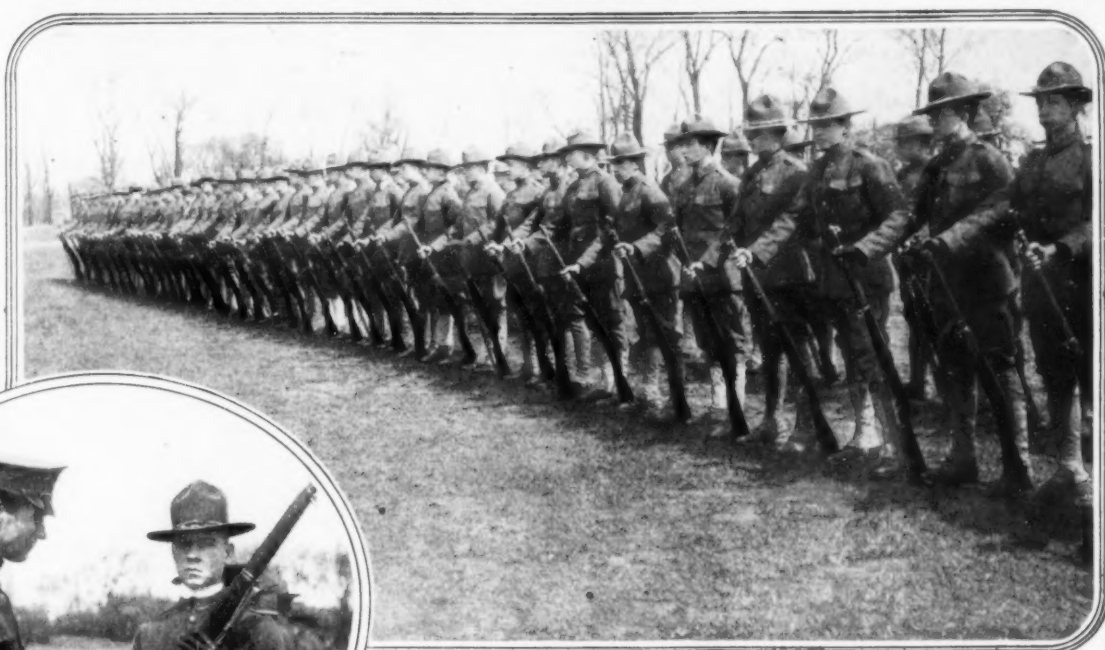
By HINTON GILMORE



A plan of military-physical training which may very well form a basis of national preparedness has been worked out in Chicago. It has evolved under the leadership of Jacob M. Loeb (above), "fighting president" of the Chicago Board of Education, with the cooperation of public spirited citizens. Before America entered the war, President Loeb felt that the emergency might be partially met by adopting an official plan.



Captain Beals inspects the Honor Battalion. Camp Roosevelt, while primarily a field trial of the Chicago plan, will nevertheless be an all-age, all-American camp. Recruits from the ages of 12 to 45 will be admitted.



The Honor Battalion under inspection. The military-physical idea proved popular after the first storm of opposition had been quelled. Principals and teachers came out in approval of the idea, and a clamor from the boys forced the school authorities to consider plans for broadening the scope of training. The entrance of America into the war made it possible to extend the plan to the 22 high schools in the city. There are now in the Chicago R. O. T. C. 15,266 members out of a total enrollment of 16,000. Captain F. L. Beals, of the United States Army, who succeeded Captain Steever, has brought the system of training to a high state of perfection. A further development of the Chicago plan is the summer training camp to be held on Lake Michigan, near Muskegon. The camp will open July 7 and will be continued until August 31.

**Mad with rage, she plunged the knife deep into his heart.
That last craven taunt had fanned into a devouring
flame every latent spark of womanhood in her being.**

It is a story told by Maupassant with a candor and art that defy imitation—one of the many stories that have made the name of Guy de Maupassant known in every quarter of the globe. If it is startling in its realism, the effect on the mind of the reader, of exalting virtue and condemning vice, is all the more powerful. For Maupassant never pauses to moralize. Events in his hands serve more effectively than *Sermons* to point the moral found in most of his matchless stories and novels.

Life and action in every line, a penetration that nothing escapes, a fresh surprise at every turn, and always the fascination of the unexpected, are what the reader will find in the marvelous stories, novels and novelettes—literally translated—in this superb *Verdun* Edition of

The Complete Works of Guy de Maupassant

**5,500 PAGES THAT WILL HOLD
YOU CHAINED BY THE HOUR**

All of Maupassant's Stories, Novels, Novel-ettes, Poems, Dramas. Entertainment for a Thousand and One Nights. Love and Life in Strange Lands—Paris, the Orient, the African Hinterland. Stories of War, Crime, Mystery and Horror.

The beautiful full page frontis-piece illustrations have been specially made for the VERDUN EDITION by the talented artist, J. E. Allen.

Don't think you know Maupassant because you've read a few of his stories in some inferior, garbled, expurgated translation. To really know him you must have the Verdun Edition.

GREATEST OF STORY WRITERS

Maupassant is famous in all civilized lands as the supreme master of the short story. The world's greatest writers have paid the highest tributes to his genius.

He observed life with a miraculous completeness and told what he saw with an intensity of feeling and with a precision which leaves the reader delighted and amazed. He was the most exact transcriber of life in literature.

In comparison with his novels and stories, all others appear artificial and labored.

His choice of subjects is always redeemed by an exquisite irony and art.

The passions—lust and cupidity—which stir most men and women to action did not stay Maupassant's impartial hand so long as this ugly side of humanity existed. But pitiless as is his art, at times he surprises us with a touch of tender pathos in which we recognize the warm heart of a fellow man.

GIVEN TO PROMPT SUBSCRIBERS

PAUL DE KOCK'S MERRY TALES

Very gay and very Gallic are these stories of the life of the Latin Quarter, of the cafés and cabarets—a wild, free, unrestrained life that has now disappeared. Few American readers know this smiling writer of stories of the petits bourgeois and the Parisian grisettes. But DE KOCK'S stories are as true to the life of his little world of the Paris boulevards as are the stories of Maupassant to the variegated life of that larger world which he peoples with men and women of every nationality, caste and condition.

But to get this unique set with Maupassant you must be prompt. The supply is limited. And no more after these are gone. Therefore, MAIL COUPON TODAY!

DE KOCK'S WORKS

Sister Anne
Barber of Paris
Gustave
The Child of My
Wife

Damsel of the
Three Skirts
8 De Luxe Volumes
in 4

(Each size
8 3/4 x 6 inches)
Over 2,000 Pages

Numerous Original Illustrations
Deckle-edged, laid paper
Big Type—Art De Luxe
Buckram Binding—Gold Tops



THE VERDUN EDITION

COMPLETE—UNEXPURGATED. 17 Volumes
Rich Cloth Binding—Gold Tops

Each volume 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches. Big, Clear 12 Point Type
on Pure White Antique Paper

**A De Luxe Library Set For the Man or Woman
of Taste. The Best Translated, Bound, Printed,
and Illustrated of All English Editions.**

A Marvelous Offer

by which you get everything that Maupassant wrote—17 splendid volumes (regular \$2.50 a volume value)—and Paul de Kock—8 De Luxe volumes bound in 4—or the equivalent of 25 big volumes, containing over 7,500 pages printed in the largest and clearest type ever used in books, on paper you can hardly duplicate today at any price.

THINK OF IT! So many Maupassant stories that you can enjoy a fresh one nearly every day in the year, and there's a complete Maupassant novel for quite every month in the year! And besides—2,000 sparkling pages of Paul de Kock—and all for \$25.00 (regular value \$52.50 for the 25 volumes)—provided you are prompt.

SEND \$1.00 AND COUPON NOW

if you want to order at the Instalment Price, \$25.00. Or send \$25.00 with order and save the \$2.00 cash discount. Books delivered Express prepaid.

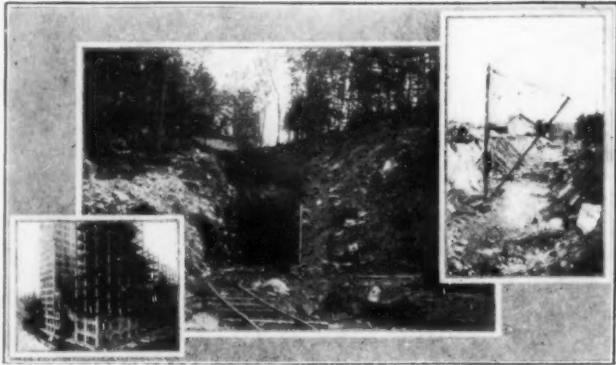
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO. L. 7-5-19
418 Brunswick Bldg., New York City.

I enclose \$1.00 first payment on the 17-volume set of Maupassant and the 8-volume set of Paul de Kock. If as represented I will remit \$2.00 a month for 12 months after their receipt. Otherwise I will within 5 days ask for instructions for returning them at your expense, my \$1.00 to be refunded on their receipt.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



The Trail Blazer of Progress

Under its mighty impulse mountains are leveled and valleys filled for the highways of transportation. It tears the rock and ore from the Bosom of Mother Earth that cities may be built. It transforms the barren, stump filled soil into verdant fields and fertile farms. It makes possible every home and brings comfort into every life. Such is



Red Cross Dynamite

—a master builder—an efficient laborer—a constructive agent of the highest calibre the world's leading brand of industrial explosives. Powerful, quick, low-freezing, insensitive to ordinary shocks of transportation and handling. It represents a distinct achievement of American scientific research and manufacturing skill. Many millions of pounds are used annually by civil, railroad and mining engineers, contractors, road builders, quarrymen, and farmers.

For full information address

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

On Guard at Washington

Divergence of Views among Administration Leaders on Labor—Encouragement for Bolshevism—Congress Leaders Conservative

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S Representative at Washington

THE labor leaders of Europe have gradually surrendered to Bolshevism, and are leading their followers into varying degrees of Socialism, communism, anarchy and revolution. Most of the governments of Europe have been able to stay in power only through compromises with these leaders, and by concessions whose critical value cannot be appraised until the long-delayed peace is made. Nor is it difficult to understand the cause of this revolutionary attitude on the part of European labor. Through five years of famine and unrest, of war and the war after the war, of delays in peace, of pestilence, devastation and despair, they have waited for the day of peace and plenty that seems never to come.

But we have had too much of the same phenomena in the United States—almost untouched by war. Strikes, riots, dynamite outrages are but the symptoms of trouble, yet the Administration leaders make little headway even in diagnosing it. Just now there seems a disposition to wait until President Wilson can come home to tell his followers just what to do to curb the restlessness of labor and to insure our country against a Bolshevistic tide. Yet in the entourage of advisers he left behind are men who could easily take their places alongside the Bolshevik leaders of Europe.

Will he follow their advice? That is the question that is so difficult to answer. Nor is there anything in the wide divergence of views at Washington that gives much of an index to the Administration's labor program. Basil M. Manly, whom the President named as joint chairman with William Howard Taft, of the National War Labor Board, seems the leader of the more radical Administration men on the labor question. But Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department, despite his declared opposition to Bolshevism, has not helped to quiet the situation, nor has President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Postmaster-General Burleson has added little to calm the situation, although his attitude on the union labor control of the Government is the opposite of that of Secretary Wilson.

Hopeful Signs in Congress

The most hopeful sign is the attitude of the men in Congress who are in charge of labor legislation there. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has always ranked as a Progressive Republican, is chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor, and Representative J. M. C. Smith of Michigan is chairman of the House Committee on Labor. Both of them have declared that they have no intention of forcing a war between employer and employee, or that they will permit the power of the Government to be used to win a victory for either.

The Senate Committee began its program with a bill for the vocational education of wounded soldiers, to be followed by a similar bill for the aid of men wounded in industrial life. Senator Kenyon wants a

commission appointed to investigate Government aid for housing, on the ground that the ownership of homes is the surest antidote for Bolshevism. Both he and Congressman Smith favor Government mediation in industrial disputes, but by cooperation and advice, instead of compulsion. The two committees have also been at work on a joint program for the establishment of a national employment service. They tried to meet the objections made to the Labor Department's bill, which has been attacked as entirely "pro-union," under charges that the department officials used it to keep non-union men out of employment. Neither the attitude of Senator Kenyon nor of Mr. Smith pleased the Administration labor leaders.

Cost of Government Ownership

Interesting figures have been slipping into the Congressional Record of the cost of the Government at Washington. In comparison with ordinary industrial salaries these might occasion no comment, but in the expenses of a Government that pays Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court \$15,000 a year and General Pershing the magnificent sum of \$10,000 every twelve months, these payrolls look interesting. The first to be put into the Record, in connection with the Army Appropriation Bill, is the payroll of the office of Director of Sales, which is entrusted with the disposition of the War Department's surplus property. The Director, C. W. Hare, receives \$25,000 a year; his first assistant E. C. Morse, receives \$10,000; two other assistants receive \$8,000 each; nine section chiefs receive \$6,000 each, and thirty-two assistant chiefs receive \$3,600 each.

The debate over the Railroad Administration's \$750,000,000 revolving fund brought from Senator Pomerene of Ohio the following record of Director-General Hines's payroll: "There are now about 141,000 more employees on the railroad payrolls than there were eighteen months ago," said the Senator. "Five officials of the staff of the Director-General receive \$50,000 a year each. There are two getting \$40,000 each, three are getting \$35,000 each, two \$30,000 each, and eight \$25,000 each. Then there are eleven at \$20,000 each, one at \$18,500, one at \$18,000, one at \$17,500, six at \$15,000 each, one at \$14,000, one at \$13,200, one at \$12,500, four receiving \$12,000 each, one receiving \$10,800, one at \$10,600 and twenty-three at \$10,000 each. This makes a total of seventy-two men on the staff of the Director-General receiving salaries aggregating \$1,398,100, or an average of \$19,418. I think that when they attempt to show the economies, particularly in the reduction of the salaries of the executives of the railroads under private management," concluded Senator Pomerene, "they at least ought to have been fair to the committee and fair to the public in giving a statement as to what salaries they were paying, so that we would be able to compare them."

Stars of Gold

Immortal in their beauty, brave and clear,
The silent stars gleam on a new-made world.

Are these the souls of those who knew not fear?
Is this a banner heaven has unfurled?

How many unnamed glories crowd the skies!
What beauty and what mystery are shed!
Is this the emblem of some high emprise,
God's service flag for all the countless dead?

Oh, silken skies, lit with your gallant gold,
Has some tall angel set you for a sign
At heaven's crystal door? Shall men behold
A meaning in this pageantry divine?

Through all the years that march across the earth,
Till men forget the art of making wars,
Let darkness bring rich memories to birth
And set a symbol in the golden stars!

PERRIN HOLMES LOWREY

Drink
Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

You smack your lips over it,
because you like its taste, its
quality, its genuine gratifica-
tion. It satisfies thirst.

Nobody has ever been able to suc-
cessfully imitate Coca-Cola, because
its quality is indelibly registered in
the taste of the American public.



Demand the genuine by full name
—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere

Anglo-American Unity

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE English-speaking peoples hold in their hands the destiny of the human race for the next millennium. The only true statement the ex-Kaiser of Germany ever made about the war was that it was a conflict between Teuton and Anglo-Saxon ideals of civilization. If the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race do not work in complete harmony in the establishment of the new world order, it is entirely possible that the Teuton conception may win out in the end. There was never occasion for despair at the Peace Conference, because Lloyd George and Wilson always pulled together. There will be occasion for despair unless Britain and the United States pull together until all the conditions of peace are finally established. A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, returning from a European survey in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says: "The peace of the world in the future lies with the great English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, joined with France, and it is the duty of every American citizen to do all that he can to promote unity and the most friendly relations among the three nations." Nothing more fatal could happen than for Britain and the United States to come out of the Peace Conference divided by jealousies and mutual suspicion.

An Over-Critical Attitude

Col. George Harvey in a commencement address at Syracuse University declared that control of the proposed League of Nations rests with Great Britain, and that its effect is to make the United States a British colony. Others have expressed the same fear. To me, however, it seems inconceivable that the Council of Nine should ever be dominated by a single power, or that in the larger body, whose decisions will be made by a majority or two-thirds vote, Britain and her practically independent dominions would ever impose their will on the rest of the world. Statements have also been made to the effect that Britain has used the United States to secure everything she wanted in the Treaty while we have gotten nothing. Upon this the British press has been very cautious in making comments, but the *Westminster Gazette* declares there is "no foundation for the idea that Lloyd George outwitted President Wilson," while the *London Star* says: "The last thought in the minds of the British Leaguers was the conception of it as an insurance policy for the British Empire. Rather than risk any quarrel with America we would prefer to abandon the League, with all its freight of human hopes." If worst comes to worst and the League of Nations fails, there would still be hope for the future in a strong offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

For and Against

The League of Nations is championed and condemned with equal vigor. No vote has been taken to show which side has the greater numbers, but each side expounds its views with great positiveness. The League for the Preservation of American Independence protests against interweaving the League of Nations with the Treaty and cites twelve distinct objections to the League itself. The most important of these objections are as follows: that the Council is an international voting trust of nine nations, dominated by five, and likely to promote friction, rupture and war; that the definition of the Monroe Doctrine is a "regional understanding" is meaningless; that the substitution of a majority vote in the assembly in place of diplomatic unanimity is unsatisfactory; that the delegation of powers to the Council is such

that we may be forced into war without even the right to determine on which side we should fight; that the right on the part of the United States to control immigration is not specifically recognized, and that finally a constitution open to so many serious objections is in effect an entangling foreign alliance. Senator Knox, speaking upon his resolution declaring for the separation of the League from the Treaty of Peace, based his objection fundamentally to the League as proposed on the ground that it would create a super-government empowered to act even upon the domestic affairs of member nations, and to preserve for all time the territorial boundaries to be fixed by the Peace Treaty. In reply to the super-government idea Senator Walsh says: "It is idle to assert that an organization thus equipped is a government at all. It has no army and no treasury, and no means of securing either. Though it may render decisions, it cannot make laws, neither can it levy taxes." Senator Lodge and many others say it will be easy to separate the League from the Treaty, but Mr. Hamilton Holt, in seeking to show the impossibility of doing this without destroying both documents, cites seventy-one references to the League in the peace terms.

What Europe Thinks

The Peace Conference accepted President Wilson as speaking for the entire United States, but since the introduction of the Knox resolution in the Senate there has been sharp French criticism of the Government for its strict censorship, which has suppressed much news from America, and criticism of President Wilson for not having secured the backing of the Senate. The French insist, however, that the British and Americans are chiefly responsible for the League of Nations, and must therefore see it through. The *London Observer*, commenting upon the situation in the United States Senate, remarks that the League of Nations has raised questions that probe the very foundations of American policy, and that "the President has not, perhaps, done all that was possible to prepare the atmosphere for their discussion"; from which it argues, "Nine-tenths of what seems to be hostility toward Great Britain is in reality the repercussion of American party politics upon the international situation and of the international situation upon American party politics."

An Apology to Mr. Villard

In a recent article I quoted an opinion of Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, with this comment: "This is the same Mr. Villard who opposed our entrance into the war to the very last moment, and who has recently advocated a Soviet form of government for the United States." I now find that the daily press did not report Mr. Villard correctly, and I accordingly apologize to him for having repeated in this column the newspaper calumny, and at the same time express the hope that he may secure from the newspapers also an apology as widely diffused as was the unjust accusation. In justice both to Mr. Villard and myself I quote at length from his letter to the Editor of *LESLIE'S* as follows:

I am very proud and happy to have it recalled that I opposed our unholy war, which, it is now plain, has done more to make the world unsafe for democracy than anything that has happened in modern times, but I object to having my position as to the Soviet form of government misstated in your columns. It is an absolute falsehood that I have come out for the Soviet. I testified before the New York State Reconstruction Commission that I was neither a Socialist nor a Bolshevik and that I did not advocate the Soviet. The stenographic notes of my testimony are before me as I write. That my words were deliberately twisted into the reverse of what I said by certain New York newspapers is no excuse whatever for Mr. Strayer's making a statement like this without taking the trouble to verify it.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY SILVERWARE STATIONERY
WATCHES AND CLOCKS

NOTED FOR QUALITY

PURCHASES MAY BE MADE BY MAIL

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK



Economy and Acceleration In Traffic

THE New Stromberg Carburetor answers demands with a "hair trigger" impulse. In congested traffic when quick action is essential—you get action without hesitation. Just enough—no more. A quick as a flash start. A clean shut-off when you want it. No flooding—no choking—no waste. A rich mixture and the right amount for the need.

The extreme of gas economy. The greatest of engine efficiency. A carburetor perfectly attuned to all ranges of motor activity.

Many world records for speed, power and economy constitute convincing evidence of Stromberg superiority.

Write for literature. State name, year and model of your car.

Stromberg Motor Devices Co.
Dept. 711, 64 East 25th Street
Chicago, Ill.

New STROMBERG Does it!
CARBURETOR

**Let a Wounded Soldier
Read This Copy of
Leslie's When You've
Finished Reading It**

The Army authorities tell us they can't begin to supply the soldier demand, especially in the hospitals, for good periodicals. There never are enough *Leslie's* to go 'round. Simply place a 1c stamp on the cover and drop in the nearest mail box. Uncle Sam will do the rest.

Gum tenderness— a serious tooth-menace



**FOR
THE GUMS**

**BRUSH YOUR TEETH
WITH IT**

FORMULA NO. 1

**NEW YORK CITY
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE
PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION**

Forhan's

**FOR
THE
GUMS**

It is true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the joints—or tonsils—or cause other ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and clean.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists
FORHAN CO.
200 6th Ave.
N. Y.



**The Ambassador
Atlantic City, N. J.**

Now Open

ATLANTIC CITY'S newest and most distinctive hotel, located on the Board Walk, yet in the quiet, exclusive Chelsea residential district. Under the direction of E. M. Lindsay, President of the California Hotel Company, operating the famous Hotels Maryland, Green and Hamilton at Pasadena, the Hotel Fairmont and Palace Hotel at San Francisco, the Hotelview at Santa Barbara, the Alcazar and California at Los Angeles.

Master Letters in Business

This remarkable book is sent FREE to men who realize the immense value of the ability to write forceful business letters. It explains the Famous Case Method and gives actual examples of letters which have produced phenomenal results. Executives, salesmen, collection men, stenographers and others can add vastly to the results they are producing by knowing how to put more "pulling power" into their letters. This free book explains the way. With it we also send information about the LaSalle Training Course in Business Letter Writing which can be taken in spare time at home. Write today.

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Dept. 751-BLW-Chicago
"The World's Greatest Extension University"

**You can be quickly relieved if you
STAMMER**

Send 10 cents coin or stamp for 70-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Relief." It tells how I relieved myself after stammering for 20 years.

BENJAMIN N. BOGUE, 4106 Bogue Building, Indianapolis

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. This issue calls attention to the importance of fixing the status of some of the smaller countries of the world, e. g., Mexico and Egypt (pp. 7, 12-13). It also illustrates some of the important developments within the "far-flung" British Empire, and the problems which Anglo-Saxons are facing in various parts of the world. (See pp. 7, 9, 12-13, 20-21.) These might be called the "Anglo-Saxon's burden." The pictures and articles on pp. 8, 10, 14, 17, 23, call attention to some of the factors which will play an important part in the solution of these problems. A study of Canada, our next-door neighbor to the north, is suggested, utilizing the pictorial material on pp. 11, 20-21, and supplementing this with a good encyclopedic article. Our own relations with Canada have been an interesting phase of our history.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, page 7. What are two of the special problems now confronting the United States? Which is the more serious, and why? Do the pictures themselves call attention to the serious aspects of these problems? Does the lower picture represent the attitude of any large portion of our people? What sort of a solution is proposed by these people? What is the attitude of your particular community on each of these questions? How has it been shown, if at all? Mention some of the things that can be done by a body of citizens when they find themselves opposed to any government measure or when they wish a problem settled in a certain way. What is their most effective weapon, and why?

Page 8. To what special developments does this page call attention? What country or countries are directly interested, and how? Which will undoubtedly prove to be the greater achievements of the two suggested here? Describe by using the pictures the means employed in each case? What are some of the things emphasized in the pictures upon which success depended? Of what immediate advantages to the world will the achievement be? Why should the train in the lower picture be called a "train de luxe"? To what would you compare it in this country? Does it represent any important step forward in land transportation? Point out the close relation between this means of transportation and that shown in the other pictures. Does the one in any sense depend upon the other? Explain. What are likely to be the next "forward" steps in railroad-ing? Trace on an outline map all the great transcontinental lines corresponding to the one shown here, and point out their importance today. How long has each been in existence? When you have set down the dates, note whether any special significance should be attached to them.

Page 9. How many of the events referred to here are of special interest to Americans? How? What other countries are interested or involved, and how? Which of these pictures might be grouped together, and why? Which of these events means the most to your particular community, and why? To the country as a whole? To the world?

Canada's Worst Riot—Bolshevik and Police Clash, pp. 20-21. What did Mr. Hare regard as the serious features of this strike, as shown by his photographs? Which of these do you consider the most valuable record of the trouble, and why? Write the story of the riot after you have made a careful study of the pictures. What

were some of the methods employed for quelling it? How do they compare with the methods in use on this side the border? Would you expect to find riots more common here or in Canada? Why? To what recent event would you compare these happenings? What do you consider the "worst riot" in our history? How does this compare with it? What class or classes were involved in the Canadian riot? Would their attitude in this country be likely to be the same under the same circumstances? Explain. What pictures in this issue throw light upon this question? Look up statistics about the city of Winnipeg and conditions in that particular province. To what city in this country would you compare it? To what section of our country might this be compared? Are any important differences to be noted? What points of similarity or differences would you look for as between Canadians and Americans? Look up the composition of the population of this part of Canada. Would you regard this as a serious situation, i. e., one which would be likely to interest all Canada, or does it represent simply a local condition?

Canadian Pictures, p. 11. Note the three places where these pictures were made. How important a part did they play in the operations of the Canadian soldiers in the war? Would you add any other places to these? Write the story of Canada's part in the war as it centered about these cities. How large a part did Canada really take in "making the world safe for democracy"? (Look up the statistics in this connection.) Which of these pictures would mean the most to Canadians, and why? Which will prove the most valuable record? Which of these pictures would you prefer to own, and why?

Getting Ready for the Next War, p. 23. Point out by means of the pictures just how successful the airplane is in making maps? Which of the pictures best illustrates this, and why? Describe the apparatus used and the methods employed, and the difficulties involved. Would a series of pictures of this sort represent your idea of a map? How would they compare with the maps of the Geological Survey referred to in the article? Which would be the more valuable, and why? Point out by means of the pictures some of the military advantages of such a set of maps. Would there be any advantages aside from the military advantages in making such a set of maps? How would you like to study geography by using these maps? Can you see any advantages of using these over the maps now in use?

Noisy Days for the Sphinx, pp. 12-13. What is the nature of the trouble in Egypt? Where does it seem to center? Why? How serious would you judge it to be? Give your reasons. How important a country is Egypt today, commercially and industrially? How does it compare in importance with the Egypt of ancient times in these respects? What sort of a future lies before it? Are these movements likely to interfere with Egypt's development or to further it? Explain. Is it fair to compare Egypt with Armenia or Egypt with Belgium? How would you deal with this situation? Does the history of Egypt for the past century throw any light upon the handling of the situation there? Read the Life of Lord Cromer in this connection. How does the situation in Egypt compare with that in India? Has the Egyptian or the Indian a better case against England? Explain.

Special Opportunities

An inquiry to the concerns listed below will bring complete details in every instance.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents To travel by Automobile introducing our big line of fast summer sellers. The greatest line on earth. Make \$10 a day easy. Complete outfit and automobile furnished to workers. Write at once for exclusive territory. American Products Co., 1112 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Sell Inside Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Large manufacturer wants agents to sell Guaranteed made-to-measure Raincoats, \$50 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'way, N. Y.

Agents—Waterproof Kitchen Apron. Needs no laundering. Every Housewife buys. Dainty, durable, economical. Big money. Sample free. Thomas Co., 2140 North St., Dayton, Ohio.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents. Write for Free Illustrated Book. "How to Obtain a Patent." Send model of sketch and description for free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References. Reasonable Terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth St., Wash., D. C.

Inventors Desiring to secure patent. Write for our book, "How to Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentable nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

Patent-Sense. "The book for Inventors and Manufacturers." Free. Write Lacey & Lacey, 649 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Established 1869.

PERSONAL

Cash Sent by Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magneto points, false-teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est. 1899, 1, 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send to Cleveland, by mail or express, any new or discarded jewelry, old gold or silver, loose or mounted diamonds or gems, false teeth, platinum, magneto points, war bonds or stamps, gold or silver ores. The highest prices in cash paid by return mail. Goods returned if our price is not O. K. Ohio Smelting & Refining Company, 233 Lennox Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

"In-Ten-So" Ford Headlight Regulator Increases Headlights 200 per cent. at all engine speeds. Makes night driving safe. Illuminates road 200 ft. ahead—through fog or dust. Easily attached. Operates automatically. 200,000 Satisfied Ford Users. Guaranteed life of car. Money refunded after ten-day trial if not satisfactory. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.50. Why, deliberately risk your life with unsafe headlights? Order "In-Ten-So" immediately. Continental Auto Supply Co., Dept. L. W., Davenport, Iowa. (Attractive Proposition for Live Agents.)

GAMES & ENTERTAINMENTS

"Solopoko" (King of Solitaires) New interesting and fascinating solitaire, played with ordinary playing cards. Game-Board with Chart Paper, 16 x 18 in., lay-out, rules for playing, scoring, etc., all for 25c. Solopoko Co., Box 1634, Wash., D. C.

FARM LANDS

Money-Making Farms—17 States—\$10 to \$100 acre. Stock, tools, crops often included to settle quickly. Write for full illustrated catalogue. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 2026 DM Sun Bldg., New York.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Authors' Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get our Plan for Monogramming Autos, traveling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

HELP WANTED

Hundreds Government Jobs open to men—women. \$1000-\$1000 year. Pleasant work. Paid vacation. Write for free list positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G, 126, Rochester, N. Y.

Advertising in this Column

costs \$2.25 a line, at which rate we will accept orders for insertions up to August 30, 1919. Thereafter the rate will be \$2.75 a line.

A discount of 15% is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used.

Minimum space, four lines.

Guaranteed Circulation for July and August, 1919, 450,000 (at least 95% net paid.) Thereafter, 500,000 (at least 95% net paid.)

Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

When ordering space please send complete "follow up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offerings.

The Doughboy Takes a Wife

Continued from page 10

year ago one began to take notice of this trend when the columns of the English newspapers in Paris were filled with letters from soldiers asking how to get married in France. Inquiries came to me through the Consulate, and in response I wrote out a digest of just what the necessary steps should be. Men had at first come to this office in ones and twos. Soon they began coming in tens, and then in fifties. In answering their letters I soon found that my stenographers were having to copy that digest over and over again. I had it printed in pamphlet form, thinking that five thousand would last till doomsday. It is now being regularly printed in editions of five thousand. I have even been accused of provoking matrimony by its publication, but it is difficult to believe that the mere reading of a law digest can urge a man into matrimony. I have had to put on a special office force to handle this branch of my work. Four stenographers do nothing but answer questions which come through the mails—from the soldiers, from the girls, and from the parents.

"You can imagine the disturbance in the once placid French Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Formerly this office hardly had as many cases in a decade as we drop down on its desk in a day. The doughboy is in a hurry—fifty papers must be examined and signed immediately. It is a half a dozen hours' work merely to give ten minutes to each and to add the seal and signature."

(It might be added here to Mr. Loeb's evidence concerning the marriages which are completed to the last letter of the legal requirements that there are a large number which do not go through the prescribed channel, although the omissions are innocent. In fact they go through the most extraordinary channels. To explain: whether or no there is a church ceremony, there must be a civil contract ceremony under the local mayor. Many of these mayors of small towns have never heard of the correct legal formalities required for foreigners marrying French citizens. Strange indeed are the contract papers which they evolve. However, the marriage certificate is issued, and it is to be presumed that the responsibility goes back to the mayor if the parties to the contract come to him in good faith and he seals their contract. Thus it may be that there will be many a bride and groom sailing to America confident that their marriage is entirely correct, and they will never know the difference. It is said—upon rumor—that the number of these marriages legalized by local interpretation of the law is as ten to one against those which go through the absolutely correct legal channels.)

"My mail," continued Mr. Loeb, "brings many astonishing letters from not only the doughboys and their girls, but from the girls' mothers as well. I have been asked if it is true that American men at home are all polygamists and Mormons, and whether there is danger from the Indians."

"This brings us to another queer side of it all. What these provincial families know about America has largely come from the Wild West movie films. They think of a careless, free, adventurous, and new world of cowboys and Indians. This picture may terrify the mothers but the daughters think only of the films in which the heroine receives homage from her hero, a youth going through continual adventures for her sake. These girls have had dull lives in dull villages. They have been almost prisoners in their environment, with the future showing no chance of escape. Naturally it is somewhat exciting for them to think of America in comparison to what they see along the quiet village streets."

"When our boys came to France they were an army young in years, and they had the swagger of youth. Their very air captured the romantic imagination of the girls, but their parents and the French

people were doubtful whether we were not too long on 'hot air.' The observations in the home circle were no doubt discouraging. Then came Belleau Woods and Chateau-Thierry. 'We told you so,' said the girls, and who could deny them?

"There is another side, also, which has interested the parents. The universal, never-deviated-from French custom is for the groom to demand his 'dot.' It is essential to a girl's getting married at all that her parents must save and save until she has a sufficient dowry so that when she reaches the marriageable age she may win a husband of the proper eligibility."

"How many doughboys have taken the 'dot'?" I interrupted.

"In the five thousand cases which so far I have more or less followed," said Mr. Loeb, "not one."

"Evidently the American boy does not ask to be paid a dowry by a girl's parents for taking a wife. He seems to scorn it. He has an infinite faith that he marries for love and that he himself can earn a living for the two of them. It may be taken for granted that this makes a decided difference in his popularity with the parents, who had been saving and scrimping for years for that dot. The butcher's daughter, for instance, may have an advertised dot of 6,000 francs. This makes her an heiress in her community. Along comes a Yank. He doesn't even ask a question in that direction. Naturally the girl's mother thinks very soon of how interesting it would be to have those six thousand francs to spend herself. The rival French suiton finds that the parents' encouragement is going to the Yankee."

"But it takes two to make a contract. If there is this romance on the side of the girl—a something which she was never led to expect from matrimony under the custom of 'arrangement,' it must also be true that the American man is believing that he has found romance. The girl finds her hero worship fulfilled. The doughboy finds the French girl sympathetic and charming. I think her sympathetic charm is her great secret."

"As far as any records of history go which I have been able to find, there has never been such a proportionate number of marriages in any army serving on a foreign shore where there has been a difference in language. This record will keep on increasing practically until the last ship goes. The increase is a steady mathematical proportion. The upward curve, however, does not depend upon numbers, but upon the duration of time of a unit spent in the same locality. If a thousand men are billeted in a village for a month, say that there will be five marriages; but if the stay be for two months there will be twenty-five marriages, and so on. The coming of an army of 2,000,000 men would mean nothing unless its units were settled for a time where there were girls to meet. While the fighting men of the combat divisions were at the front, the long marriage list came from the S. O. S. Now that the troops have settled down in their embarkation areas waiting to go home, we may expect the number of marriages throughout the entire army to increase in the same rapid proportion shown as possible by the records to date."

"In arriving at figures which really show how susceptible our soldiers have been to matrimony, one must eliminate the troops not exposed, or who had little chance to meet French girls. Also the married men must be omitted. It is possible that if these eliminations were correctly made, we would find that the number of possible eligibles would come down to 200,000 or 250,000. This means that in one year's time ten per centum of the actual eligibles will have been married here. When one considers the barrier of language, plus the traditions of the French family life which

Concluded on page 32



John's-Manville Fire Extinguisher

KILLS the little fire at the start. The first few minutes is the vital time in fire-fighting, and it is in the loss of those first few minutes, through unpreparedness or clumsy fire apparatus, that most fires gain their dangerous headway.

One big advantage of the John's-Manville Fire Extinguisher is the speed with which it can be brought into action. As a first aid to fire fighting it is as invaluable in your home and on your car as it has been found to be in manufacturing plants, institutions, stores, etc.

For Hard to Get at Fires

Behind the range, under your car, in cramped quarters of any kind, the "no pumping" feature of the John's-Manville Extinguisher enables you to discharge the stream just as quickly and effectively as though you had plenty of elbow room.

For air pressure can be stored by a few strokes of the pump in the seconds that it takes you to get to the fire. A turn of the lever in the nozzle releases the liquid, and from any position and without further pumping you can deluge the fire with a steady, non-pulsating stream.

Or, under ordinary conditions the Extinguisher can be operated by the pumping method with equal effectiveness. Don't buy an extinguisher without this feature. It may mean all the difference between safety and disaster.

Your Wife Can Operate It

The John's-Manville Fire Extinguisher is light enough for any woman or even a child, if necessary, to operate. And so simple in its mechanism as to be proof against natural confusion of haste or fright. When you need it, is too late to buy a fire extinguisher.

There is a 15% reduction in Fire Insurance rates if your automobile carries a John's-Manville Fire Extinguisher.

"Can be operated by anybody, in any position, anywhere."

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities



Through—

Asbestos

and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs

CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak proof

ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks

PACKINGS
that save power waste

LININGS
that make boilers safe

FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS



Look for the lever controlling the stream

JOHNS - MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

Price in U. S. East of Colorado, \$10.00; \$10.50 Colorado and West. Dominion of Canada \$12.00 East of Calgary; \$12.50 Calgary and West.

To the Trade: Our Jobber-Dealer policy assures you real trade protection. Write for details.

Ocean Travel on the Inland Seas!

Magnificent D & C Lake Steamers are in Daily Service, Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly on the Coast Line to "America's most beautiful island"—Mackinac. On D & C Steamers you can always keep in touch with your affairs by wireless.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co.

Phillip H. McMillan, Pres., A. A. Schantz, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.
Send 3 stamp for booklet to
L. G. LEWIS, Gen. Pass. Agent, 9 Third Avenue, Detroit

Detroit and Cleveland
Navigation Company
Detroit, Mich.



ALL ABOUT BUNGALOWS

New Bungalow Book 1919 De Luxe Edition contains the cream of 1000 practical and distinctive bungalows actually built for \$200.00 to \$4000.00, suited to any climate, with photographs of the exterior and interior views, plans, size of rooms, cost, etc. Also valuable suggestions on bungalow building, written by experts. The largest exclusive bungalow book published, 112 pages. Price, postpaid **\$1.00**. Worth many times its cost to any prospective builder. A smaller edition of same only 50 cents. Send check, money order or stamps. Money back if not satisfactory.

YONK & MERRITT, Architects
627 Empire Building SEATTLE, WASH.

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRES

Can't Puncture Can't Blow Out

Piers of live, elastic rubber built about one inch apart inside the casing and vulcanized or welded to it take the place of an inner tube. Nothing can happen but wear.

30x3 and 30x3½ sizes only—Ford Sizes. More than 50,000 cars equipped with them in 6 years. **Big Money** in becoming our exclusive dealer in your county. Tire experience unnecessary. Write today for terms. Dept. L, The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. Dayton, O.

ALASKA

A Lifetime's supreme trip calls you to the Northland. Now's the time—COME!

Write for nearest folder.
ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.
59 Colman Bldg., Seattle

TOURS

FLOR DE

MELBA

The Cigar Supreme

1. LEWIS CIGAR MFG. CO.
Newark, N. J., Makers 10c

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Be a Finger Print Expert

Police departments, factories and industries everywhere are adopting this system of identification. Experts needed at once. You can train yourself in spare time at home. Write for details.

Free Book—Write Interesting book on finger prints sent absolutely free and prepaid. Also details of special limited offer. Write at once while this offer lasts.
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
Box 8544 1722 Wilson Avenue, CHICAGO

New York's Select
Residential Hotel
Hotel Manhattan Square
50 West 77th St., at Central Park
Ideal For Families

The Doughboy Takes a Wife

Concluded from page 31

bar the doors to outsiders, it may be said truthfully that Cupid has made extraordinary progress."

"What sort of wives do you think the French girls will make in America?"

"I hope that the soldiers will find that their wives will be a credit to them. The French girl is not only sympathetic, she can be extremely adaptable. Also, she has had a strict training in economy, thrift, and managing. She has had to look forward (until the American wooer came) to a married life of humdrumness in a French village under her parents' eyes as well as under her husband's—that is, a life hedged in by everything that is ancient, including some ancient stone cottage as a home. She will have the intelligence to appreciate a modern, sanitary, convenient, cheerful American nest of her own, and she will make known her thankfulness. I think she will also appreciate her husband's love and faithfulness."

"How about the soldiers who marry but who then have regrets? Can't they disappear by sailing away with their units?"

"But they don't," was the answer. "The American under his high spirit of youth has a keen sense of responsibility and contract. I can say that I have only known of one instance where there has been a complete failure in happiness and perhaps a half dozen more which have not turned out very satisfactorily."

"How about the cases where there have been promises of marriage—broken engagements?"

"That problem does not exist in France. Every girl knows that the only engagement under the law which is in any way binding is a legal pre-nuptial contract."

Knowing this so absolutely, there can be no thought of a 'breach of promise' case in her mind at any time. The French girl does not look upon a declaration of love, or even upon a verbal proposal of marriage, as anything more than a youthful exuberance of a lover or as a passing compliment to herself—certainly nothing to bind to."

(Legal custom has made the contrary quite the prevailing notorious expression of the day in England. Across the Channel the courts are filled with "breach of promise" cases.)

Another question has been interesting the Americans in France. It is that hundreds, or rather thousands, of Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross women workers have come to France. Considering the far greater opportunity which exists for their intimate contact with the American soldier, together with the identity of nationality and the absence of the barrier of language, the question is: Are not the number of engagements and marriages between American girls and American men in France much higher in proportion than are the marriages with French girls?

"I naturally know nothing about the number of engagements which later are to be solemnized by marriage in America," said Mr. Loeb, "but one of the strangest features of it all over here now is that the number of marriages between Americans in France has been almost nil."

(The age of the woman war worker in France is supposed to be over twenty-five. Probably the average age of the soldier is around twenty-three or twenty-four. The French girl of eighteen to twenty has the advantage which ages of experience have proved true.)

America and the 1920 Olympics

Concluded from page 19

their wildest dreams, never pictured the splendid return of track and field sports which has taken place this season. Never in the past has there been such widespread interest, for not only have the old timers returned to their beloved efforts, but the war appears to have inspired the youth of the land to greater endeavors and the soldiers who have returned from the other side indicate that they will continue the athletic labor which served them so splendidly "over there" in many ways.

To be sure the recently defunct Congress, which perpetrated more blunders than any legislative body in the history of the country, did its best to stifle athletics by placing a ten per cent. tax on all sport goods, from the little baseball used by the kindergarten school boy up; but this will not discourage athletic America. Of course the sport which escaped most lightly was horse racing, the entertainment most liberally supported by the gambling element, and which, throughout the period of the war, operated undisturbed, while cleaner and better sport was put out of business.

Among the local athletic events which indicate that the nation is achieving success in its efforts to regain, and perhaps surpass, its pre-war athletic standing, hundreds of accomplishments on field, track and water might be listed. At the recent Penn relay meet Robert Le Gendre, the wiry Georgetown athlete, was returned the victor in the pentathlon championship with a total score of fourteen points. At about the same time the Naval Academy gained the lion's share of the rowing honors in the regatta with the University of Pennsylvania, winning two races, that between the representative crews, and that between the fourth class men and freshmen. Penn won the event for second crews. And the Academy rowers have continued to win honors, the eight-oared crew making a parade of the races with Harvard and Princeton.

Then there was Tom Campbell, University of Chicago freshman, who set a new world's indoor record for the 600-yard run at the Central A. A. U. championships, covering the distance in 1.11 1-5. The old mark was 1.13 2-5, held by Tom Halpin. At the same meet Joie Ray, the Illinois Athletic Club marvel, broke another C. A. A. U. record when he reduced his own time of 9.31 2-5 for two miles to 9.16 1-5. Ray also broke the world's indoor record for the mile and the C. A. A. U. for the half mile. Jack R. Sellers, of New York, has developed into a middle distance star, and is out to make the Olympic team. At the recent senior national amateur championships, at Brooklyn, he finished second in the 1,000-yard run and then beat the country's best in the "600."

The colleges are making a splendid effort to return sport to a pre-war basis, and not only have most of the well-known seats of learning perfected their football schedules, but they are playing some mighty fine baseball. Two notable happenings were the game between the Yale team and the New York Giants, just previous to the opening of the professional season, when the latter really had to extend themselves to beat the college men by a close score; and the game between the team from Lafayette College and the Syracuse Club, in which the pitcher of the former went through without allowing a hit or run, struck out ten men and saw his team win by a 10-0 score. Lafayette is being coached by George Wiltse, a great pitcher when with the New York National League Club some years ago.

And so the list of promising preparatory events might be continued indefinitely, but sufficient has been told to indicate that athletic America is returning to old time form and will be ready to send a team of men to Antwerp capable of holding their own against all comers.



\$1133 BUYS THE MATERIAL TO BUILD THIS HOME

Improved Sensibly. Cut-to-Fit. Approved by Carpenters. When You Build "THE HARRIS WAY" you build to stay. Exclusive cutting and bundling features—special advantages for the careful Home Builder. It is the best, safest and most sensible way to build your ideal home right, with out the waste of a single penny.

LOW PRICE STILL IN FORCE

If you are needing a house, either for investment or for a home, write us.

\$10,000 FREE Plan Book

Write today for our beautiful \$10,000 HARRIS HOME PLAN BOOK now ready. 100 Designs, with floor plans, prices, etc.; explain how we save 25 to 33 1-3% on finished cost.

Get our FREE Blue Print Plan offer Write Today
HARRIS BROS. CO. Dept. CX-133, Chicago

Why Pay Full Prices for Diamonds

This diamond banking house of nearly 2 centuries, rated over \$1,000,000.00 in money on diamonds and high grade jewelry. We must find a market for the unpaid loans. Hundreds of diamonds to offer, sent on approval. Amazing savings proved by customers' letters.

Send for Latest List Diamond Loans

Free and without obligation—wonderful lists of amazing bargains, radically different from catalogs. You have every opportunity free to test and verify. See these prices before you buy. Write today.

Joe Delley & Sons 1552 DeRoy Bldg.
Only Opposite P.O. Pittsburgh, Pa.
References: Dun & Co. Bradstreet's
Waring National Bank; Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh.

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Brooks Appliances Co., 404A State St., Marshall, Mich.

HOME STUDY BUSINESS COURSES

Over 20,000 men and women annually prepare for higher positions thru LaSalle training. We offer specialized courses in Business Administration; Higher Accounting; Cost Accounting; Auditing; Intermediate Commerce and Sales; Traffic; Commercial Law; Business Letter Writing; Law (preparing for bar examination in any state); Banking; Commercial Spanish; Bookkeeping and Elementary Accounting; Public Speaking; Business English. Train by mail in your spare time. Let our corps of 500 business and educational experts help you. Valuable consulting privileges free to members. Low cost, easy monthly payments. Write now, stating: "a course in which interested and we will send you catalog telling how you can quickly qualify for an important, high-salaried position in your chosen field."

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
"World's Greatest Extension University"
Dept. 751-R Chicago, Ill.

FREE BOOK Learn Piano!

This Interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-half the usual cost. It is the famous Quinns' Piano Method as endorsed by 25 years of teaching musicians and heads of State Conservatories. Successful 25 years. Play shorter of easy and complete pieces in every key, within 4 lessons. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers, old or young. All complete free. Diploma granted. Write today for 64-page free book. "How to Learn Piano or Organ."

M. L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio D6, Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S

for Coughs & Colds

Noisy Days for the Sphinx

Concluded from page 13

It was these mobs that did most of the damage. They marched to government buildings to put out the English, and in some instances did put them out, killing them afterward. Where they could not get the men they wanted, the buildings were usually completely destroyed. Along the railway at various stations trains were attacked and looted of all valuables, and when an Englishman was found on the train he was killed on the spot. Eight British officers were taken from a train one day and their bodies were so badly mutilated that they were unable to be identified. The clothes of these men were even taken from their bodies and divided as trophies among those who did the dirty work. Finally a large body of Arabs and Egyptian rabble cut the railroad and telegraph a few miles south of Cairo and started, south destroying the railroad as they went, burning stations and other government works, looting everything in general, and doing all the damage they could.

For a few days things in this part of the country were in a terrible state. No one was safe, not even the Egyptian himself. In some places it was civil war between the Mohammedan and the Christian. In other places believers of both religions marched side by side, laying waste their country for what they termed the cause of Freedom.

It so happened that the railroad was cut at a time when there were scarcely any troops in that part of the country. It was then a proposition for the army to move troops up the river to quell the insurrection, for at that time the River Nile was at its lowest. Water which should have been used for irrigation was let out of the great Assuan Dam to raise the river, so the large boats could be used for the transport of troops. The loss of this water caused untold damage to crops. Troops were also rushed down from the Sudan. Seaplanes hurried up the river on relief and bombing expeditions, and finally, after great damage to the country and the loss of many lives, order was partially restored.

However, to say that order was restored is not to say that all trouble ceased. In fact, it had only begun. Native government officials immediately went on strike in vast numbers, the telegraph and the railroads had to be operated by the military, mails were demoralized, in the cities no street cars were running, everything was at a standstill.

All these people that were out on strike needed something to do. It was impossible to have demonstrations, because if they did they would be shot. Finally some hit upon a very clever idea of having immense demonstrations in the form of funerals. The Government had not prohibited them from burying people. So every day for several days in Cairo a grand and stately funeral was pulled off. All of them were carried out in a most orderly way with all the pomp and dignity possible. In the procession there were usually from seven to ten thousand people consisting of representatives from every school, sect, tribe, and trade.

Finally, on April 7th, General Allenby issued an order removing restrictions on travel, granting Egyptians the liberty of leaving the country, and also releasing from internment those leaders who had been sent to Malta. A thousand bombshells dropped over the city of Cairo would scarcely have caused such universal excitement as did that proclamation. It seemed that every one simply went wild. The entire city turned out to celebrate, and "with light hearts gay, they joined the carnival." This rejoicing lasted for three days, but unfortunately it turned out not so gaily as it began. As in other things the Egyptians allowed themselves to go too far, and again mobs were formed and pillaging began. This, of course, had to be stopped. And it was only with rifle and machine gun that it could be done.

Today we learn that conditions are gradually returning to normal. But what will be the final outcome of all this rebellion heaven only knows. In what has already taken place the Egyptians have both won and lost. They have won in that they have practically forced the British Government to grant a part of their demands. They have won in that they have learned to a large measure what co-operation and working together in a solid body is able to accomplish. They have learned many valuable lessons, but they have lost in that they have fully demonstrated to the world that they are not yet ready for absolute independence. It is true that there are many citizens in Egypt who are fully capable of such a trust, but their minority is too great. The majority is subdued for the present, but there is still a spirit of unrest smouldering, which when fanned into flame at the right time will cause all of us to sit up and take notice.

The Melting-Pot

Columbia University has added the English Bible to the subjects on its entrance list. The requirements are based on the recommendations of fifteen Biblical instructors in colleges and secondary schools.

First-class cars are to be abolished on Japanese railroads, because they are not justified from a business point of view, and cause hard feelings from a social point of view. Third-class cars are being made more comfortable.

At their own request 3,000 workers in cotton mills in three Connecticut towns have returned to a 55-hour week after an experiment with a 48-hour week. They found that they can increase their earnings by working the longer period.

At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago recently, Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, a prominent Texas woman, said: "The Democratic Congress made a blunder when it failed to adopt the woman suffrage constitutional amendment."

A Long Island City preacher, belonging to the United Christian Church in America, has organized a baseball team among the young men of his congregation, which he will personally manage, and he proposes to play games on Saturdays and Sundays.

Theodore Price, former actuary of the United States Railroad Administration, says that freight and passenger rates are but 12 and 20 per cent. higher, respectively, than they were in 1896, while the cost of living has risen over 200 per cent.

Major George W. Simmons, special Commissioner of the American Red Cross, who recently returned from Siberia, says that those who oppose Bolshevism by word or deed are shot. Some victims were killed because they lived in brick houses; others because they owned their shops or stores; one because he had formerly been a policeman; others because they were teachers. Many priests have been killed and the churches turned into theaters.

Let the people think!



How a Little Waste Space Pays Store Rent

And Increases Theatre Attendance 20%

C. W. Wynne, a partner in a store in a small town in Alabama, had his doubts that the Butter-Kist Pop Corn and Peanut Machine would pay in his location, but he had the courage to give it a trial. He put the machine in 26x32 inches of floor space, a little more room than an ordinary chair takes up. Now read what Mr. Wynne has written us:

"The Butter-Kist machine pays the rent and all other store expenses. We are making more net profit from it than from the rest of our store."

From Augusta, Ga., a Picture Theatre Manager writes us: "The Butter-Kist machine has increased our attendance 20 per cent. Receipts from machine \$240 first 28 days."

These records are not at all amazing to us who have received hundreds of such letters from men in all lines of business and towns of all sizes from 300 population up to the largest. The thing that we can't understand is how any man who runs a store, theatre, restaurant or amusement place—no matter

where—can put off asking us to estimate the amount of money he can make with this machine in his location. Many a man has a gold mine at his feet and doesn't know it. Are you willing to be shown? We furnish estimate, table of profits, signed sales records, photos and proofs without a nickel's worth of expense.

Out of 128 Articles I Do 17% of My Business on Butter-Kist



soda fountain," writes another in Lenox, Ia., "because in summer it brings in a lot of people, and in cold weather the Butter-Kist machine goes right on selling pop corn and peanuts."

Pays Four Ways Look!

- 1—Motion makes people stop in their tracks.
- 2—Coaxing fragrance makes them buy.
- 3—Toasty flavor brings trade for blocks.
- 4—Stimulates all store sales or theatre attendance.

The Butter-Kist Peanut Toaster gives you two chances to make a profit. Runs itself, requires no extra help.

Peanut Attachment Given!

To every established business man who sends the coupon or writes at once for full information about the Butter-Kist proposition we will agree to include one of the new Salted Peanut Vendors FREE, if he decides later on to buy the Butter-Kist machine; it doesn't cost you anything but a postage stamp to get the facts, so don't lose \$2, \$5, \$7 or \$10 per day and more by longer delay. Send coupon now—be in line for the Peanut Vendor free!

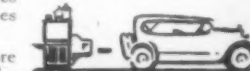
HOLCOMB & HOKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
278 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 416

FOR PROOFS, PHOTOS, PRICES

HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO., 278 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Without obligation, send me your free Butter-Kist book—"America's New Industry"—with photos, sales records and estimate of how much I can make with your machine.

Name _____
Business _____ Address _____

Profits in 12 Months Bought Me a Motor Car And Paid for Machine



\$5,000 Clear per Year From 2 Machines in One Large Store



I'm Going To Do It!

I'm going to double the Watch Sales of my Company this year—rather the "Santa Fe Special" Watch is going to do it for me. Every Watch sold on my CUT-PROFIT PLAN is doing exactly what I knew it would—it is selling at least another at the regular price. The 5,000 "Santa Fe Specials" set aside for this experiment, with the Price Cut to ABSOLUTELY ROCK BOTTOM, are going so rapidly you will have to act promptly if you want one of them. I am making this STARTLING OFFER, in the face of advancing prices, to men who will tell their friends of this remarkable Watch Value, if they find the Watches all or more than I claim for them.

Always Thomas

Write me personally today. I want to tell you how you may join my "5,000 Watch Club" and wear one of these beautiful Watches.

The ILLINOIS Famous \$2.50 Santa Fe Special 21 JEWEL RAILROAD WATCH A MONTH

The One Standard Watch Guaranteed for a Life Time of Satisfactory Service. So accurate Government Officials keep appointments by them; so perfect and beautiful Jewelers say they are worth 1 1/2 more than we ask for them. I will send one for you to see WITHOUT ONE PENNY DOWN, allow you to wear it 30 days FREE, then sell it to you on my Cut-Profits Plan on a binding money-back guarantee. Your name, monogram, or any emblem you may desire, engraved in the Case to suit your own ideas. Write for Free Watch Book, illustrating latest designs in Cases, and make your selection before these 5,000 Watches are all gone. Don't delay.

Santa Fe Watch Co.
726 THOMAS BLDG.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Home of the Great Santa Fe Railway

Hon. CHAMP CLARK
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

I have carried a "Santa Fe Special" for three or four years and find it to be an admirable timekeeper.

CHAMP CLARK.

A letter, post card or this coupon will bring you my free Watch Book Santa Fe Watch Co., 726 Thomas Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me your New Watch Book with the understanding that this request does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....



"WAR BABIES"

THIS amusing picture, in full colors, 9 x 12, mounted on a heavy mat, ready for the frame, will be sent postpaid for 25 Cents

JUDGE ART PRINT DEPARTMENT
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in 4 weeks for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we give you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Gastenhof, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, supervised by a staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy Facts. La Salle Extension University, Dept. 751-H, Chicago

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method



"A Smart Hotel for Smart People"
Metropolitan in every respect, yet homey in its atmosphere

HOTEL WOLCOTT

Very desirable for women travelling alone
Thirty-First St. by Fifth Ave., New York

Parlor Bolshevism Arraigned

Concluded from page 19.

the man that works with his hands; nobody who works for me fails to get a square deal.

Millions of dollars are invested under my care. I am responsible for the safety of these investments, I must see that they are made profitable. I have responsibilities to those who work with me. The money invested under my direction was not thrown at me. To induce people with money to back me, I had to show myself worthy of confidence. It was necessary for me to demonstrate that I could make money earn dividends. When one starts a career without funds it is not easy to establish credit, and even when one has established credit, it is sometimes difficult to induce capital to embark in a new enterprise.

It often takes years of effort to get together the capital necessary for a big undertaking. There are many reasons that make capital hesitant. For one thing, even if you have built up credit, money invested in bonds, in the stocks of first-class "going" concerns, or in first-class mortgages, pays a steady income. When money is withdrawn from such investments and put into a new undertaking, it is often years before it yields any return.

On the other hand, labor gets paid. It has the first call. Let me illustrate how that works out in the building operation of a big hotel. It is my experience that it takes about seven years to conceive, launch and bring to completion a big hotel proposition. It required seven years for the Biltmore Hotel to change from the germ of an idea into a great and profitable reality, and from the hour the Commodore Hotel was first dreamed of until the day that it was completed and put into operation was just about the same length of time.

First in each case was the conception of the idea, followed by months of planning until the project was in such shape that it could be given to the architect to work out. Then came a year or two years—maybe longer—during which the building was being worked into a semblance of possibility. When it was finally put up on paper, it was still a dream. As a matter of fact, before the architect could be approached the projectors had to be able to assure them that a portion of the capital necessary was in hand, as the labor which in one way or another is employed by architects had, of course, to be paid from week to week. It is possible that the full amount of capital might have been raised before builders were asked to make an estimate, but it is difficult to interest capital to any great extent in any project unless it is first possible to say within reasonable margin about how much is required.

In all the time that elapses from the day the capital for the great hotel enterprise has been assembled until such an enterprise begins to pay dividends, invested capital gets no return. It must wait not only through the long periods of construction but through perhaps a year or more of actual operation before it can expect a dividend. Not infrequently our legislators, those who make the laws and those who administer these laws, do not seem to realize that we have any obligation either to labor or to our investors. This has been indicated more than once during the last few months. When a branch of the government steps in and fixes prices regardless of whether such prices are fair; when in spite of proof that one cannot sell a certain service at that price and escape heavy loss, the price is still insisted on, is it a square deal?

The matter of taxation, unjust because it is indiscriminating, burdensome because it is out of all reason, has become an incubus under which it is next to impossible for a big hotel business to stagger along a path of safety. Recent acts of Congress and State Legislatures threaten to wipe out absolutely the profits of many hotels. These things savor of oppression.

Every fair-minded person concedes that labor is entitled to a square deal; but is a square deal to be reserved entirely to labor by our lawmakers? Everything that labor has demanded of the Government during the war has been granted, promptly and fully. Certain so-called leaders of labor have now begun to manifest a disposition to give nobody else a square deal. The seeds of anarchism have been scattered broadcast and have been watered and fertilized so freely in this country during the last few years that their fruits threaten not only our civic digestion but our national life. Ideas are spreading which are not only un-American but anti-American, ideas which if pursued to their logical conclusion would crush individuality and guarantee rights only to the wielder of the torch and the thrower of bombs.

From official circles, and from labor generally, demands are coming that business be adjusted so that we can all enjoy the benefits of the great era of prosperity believed to be at our doors. I know that business men generally and heads of constructive enterprises particularly are anxious for an adjustment. This, however, will require time and sacrifices. For certain lines of business the outlook is serious, and with the possibility of a continuance of oppressive action by persons charged with the administration of law, some proprietors of big hotel enterprises see only ruin ahead. I have been planning another great business venture, one which will require a building operation of considerable size, but it is impossible to go ahead under present conditions. If I cannot get a square deal, why should I go ahead?

In this country the vociferous, sometimes by insistence, sometimes by intimidation, have extorted concession after concession, until we have seen them take a position on a plane of special privilege; for under the pretence of destroying one set of privileges, another has been established.

If in the demands they make only the question of hours and pay were involved, we might regard the situation with a degree of philosophy. But they go further. The agents of the Government take, or threaten to take over, private property, and then discover what the majority of the people have felt right along, that private enterprises fare better in private hands; along come the vociferous representatives of the vocal minority and demand that this or that be handed over to them; that vast industries which have required years to bring to a point of great efficiency and national service, that have involved the efforts of generations of brains, ability, labor and capital furnished by or belonging to others be turned over to them, in violation of all constitutional rights. There you have the seeds of anarchism sprouting.

The patience of the great body of silent, thinking Americans has limits. It has submitted to invasions of its rights, but there are signs of a reaction. Theodore Roosevelt voiced rather than originated that ringing slogan, "To every man a square deal," for it has always been a cardinal principle of Americanism. Our soldiers in France have been fighting to insure that square deal not only to every American but to every man and woman and child in the universe; and certainly neither they, who form part of what has been hitherto the great and silent majority, nor those others who have remained at home and tried to do their bit are going to remain voiceless much longer.

Anarchism and its principles have no place in our American life. They should be torn out, root and branch. Such a rigorous and efficacious pruning is in the power of patriotic American labor, and I firmly believe that, when the now silent majority of labor acts, anarchism will enjoy here the same measure of existence and repute as a snake in Ireland.



STRONGFORT
The Perfect Man

I will show you how to keep cool. Strongfortism will show you how to get rid of the waste that clogs up your system producing all ailments that make your life miserable; that keep you uncomfortable in any kind of weather and make you unfit either for work or play. Strongfortism will strengthen your vital organs, help make your blood red and rich, develop your muscles, clear your mind and put you in a condition to enjoy life. Strongfortism is simply Nature's way of living life as it ought to be lived and getting the greatest pleasure out of it.

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK

I have spent a lifetime studying the human organism, learning Nature's own way of restoring health and vigor to rundown, weak and ailing men, and have embodied the results of my research and practical experiments in a book which is everywhere acknowledged a classic in its field. "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy" will give you these results in straightforward, plain, and simple language. It will tell you how thousands of other men and women, many of whom came to me veritable human wrecks, have regained the health and vitality they had lost. It will show you how YOU can do as they did, without in any way interfering with your present occupation—no matter what your present condition or what caused it, and without patent medicines or drug store dope of any kind. Don't delay—your life is at stake—send for a copy of this book. Write TODAY. The Book is FREE. Enclose three 2c stamps for packing and postage and I will mail you a copy at once.

LIONEL STRONGFORT
Physical and Health Specialist
1003 Strongfort Institute Newark, N. J.

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. Euro-Asian agents: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Brunswick Bldg., London, E. C. England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1918, 10 cents each; of 1917, 20 cents each; 1916, 30 cents each, etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—320 District National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

To Contributors: LESLIE'S will be glad to consider photos submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return, if unaccepted.

Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1919, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John F. Schleicher, President. Reuben P. Schleicher, Secretary. A. E. Rolauer, Treasurer.

Printed by the Schweinert Press.

Address all Correspondence to **LESLIE'S** 225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I can hear you with the MORLEY PHONE." It is invisible, weightless, comfortable, inexpensive. No metal, wires nor rubber. Can be used by anyone, young or old.

The Morley Phone for the **DEAF**

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Write for Free Booklet containing testimonials of users all over the country.

describes causes of deafness; tells how and why the MORLEY PHONE affords relief. Over 100,000 sold. The Morley Company, Perry Bldg., Dept. 774, Philadelphia

Replace the link, Renew the fuse

ECONOMY

renewable FUSES cut annual fuse 80% maintenance costs

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Chicago and Orleans Sts. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Made in Canada, at Montreal

Florida Farm Home

\$5.00 Monthly

Limited number of tracts, 10 acres up, rich productive soil, 12 miles from city for farming, trucking, fruits, poultry, stock. Will build home even before land is paid for on above terms. Good roads, high lands. Write Jacksonville Heights Imp. Co., Inc. Jacksonville, Fla.

HOTEL WEBSTER

A house of exquisite refinement and atmosphere whose appointment and service will appeal particularly to discriminating women. In the heart of New York's theatre and shopping district.

Booklet on request
45th STREET BY FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Getting Ready for the Next War

Concluded from page 23

things which decorated our school day geographies.

According to General Staff authorities, a complete military map should show:

1. All means of communication and all possible information as to their capacities and condition. This includes railroads, street railways, roads, canals, rivers, paths, trails, ferries, bridges, fords, telephone and telegraph lines, cables, telephone and wireless stations, post offices, etc.

2. All obstacles that will impede the progress of an army such as the impassable streams, mountain chains, swamps, impenetrable forests or jungles and desert tracks.

3. All configurations of the surface for planning and executing the daily marches, lines of approach, camping places, lines of defense and battle lines.

4. All topographical details such as fortifications, villages, walls, fences, forests, swamps, streams, springs, pastures, crops and everything that would be of value to furnishing subsistence and comfort to the men and animals on the march and all things to give protection or act as obstacles to the advance of the enemy.

Here are some of the questions which a good military map must answer at a glance:

What are the widths and conditions of roads?

What grades will be encountered?

At what speed can the various trains move?

Is the road open or hidden?

From what adjacent heights can it be observed and fired upon?

Are there bridges over the streams?

Are they in good condition and can they carry the loads accompanying the army?

If not, how long will it take the engineers to fix them?

Are there fords?

Are there camping sites for certain bodies of troops?

How about the water supply?

Is the drainage satisfactory?

Is necessary space available?

How should the various organizations be disposed?

Is the locality defensible?

Where should the outpost lines be placed and how many men are required to cover it?

If a defensive position is to be taken to cover some important point or some movement of troops, where is the best general line for occupation?

Can the enemy avoid it or must he attack?

Is there a natural cover available?

Are there good observing stations and sites for the artillery?

Will the troops have a clear field of fire?

What natural obstacles exist?

Are there facilities for retreat or withdrawal?

Are the flanks secured?

What materials for construction will be available?

Of course, it is not easy to put all this information on a map without an elaborate

code of symbols and conventional signs. Here again comes military secrecy. That is why I can not illustrate this article with a typical military map.

Some of the directions to military map makers, however, follow: Extensive wooded or cultivated areas may be designated by tracing their outline and noting the nature of the ground, as shocked corn, standing wheat, open wood, etc. Notes should describe the nature of roads, as "good macadam, 16 feet," "good earth, 12 feet," "ditches," etc. The span, width of deck, height, material and practical load of bridges is indicated by notes. Buildings are never drawn to scale, but size and construction of important buildings may be indicated by a note. Fords are designated by noting width, depth and velocity of stream, nature of approaches and bottom. The names of railroads, gauge, number of tracks, location and capacity of stations, sidings, water tanks, rolling stock, etc., are noted as also the names and distances of adjacent stations in both directions, the vulnerable points of the road, such as large bridges, tunnels, etc. Telegraph and telephone lines are of special importance, the adjacent towns to which they lead should be ascertained and noted. Streams which are to be used for water supply may be roughly gauged. Ground suitable for camp sites or defensive positions should be noted, etc. The local resources in the way of crops, animals, foodstuffs, tools, machinery, etc., should be ascertained approximately. Towns are described by giving their populations, nature of industries, stock and output of mills and factories, important buildings, railroads, telegraph and telephone communications, etc.

The war has developed one great aid to map making—airplane photography. It is still far from complete, and is only used as an aid. The real work—wherever possible—is still done by actual surveying. Of course, over enemy lines that is impossible.

Air photographs, however, are of great help in perfecting surveys. Over level country, good maps can be made direct from the photographs. Their chief handicap lies in the fact that they can take in only a small field at a time. An exposure is necessary for every few hundred yards, even when flying at a considerable height.

Among the latest improvements for this purpose is the Bagley camera—with three lenses—making three simultaneous exposures, thus securing a strip wide enough to make a serviceable map. One lens takes the field directly beneath the plane, one the area to the left and the other the zone to the right. Of course, the left and right zones are taken at an angle, but this can be corrected by making the print at a corresponding angle from the plate, and thus restoring the "level." The correction, however, serves only for low objects. If they have an appreciable height, the correction will distort them.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER—

Actor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese	Lyric Miller	The Lady in Red	Light musical show
Belasco	Dark Rosalind	Comedy of Irish life	Republic	La, La, Lucile	Brisk musical comedy
Broth	The Better 'Ole	Bairnsfather humor		The Woman in Room 13	Thrilling melodrama
Broadhurst	39 East	Amusing character play	Shubert	A Lonely Romeo	New musical show
Chan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rolling satire on comic opera	Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Character comedy
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy			
Fifth Street	Gaieties of 1919	New summer show			
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character			
Garrick	John Ferguson	Powerful drama			
Globe	She's a Good Fellow	Bright musical comedy			
Greenwich Village	The Greenwich Village Follies	New revue			
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty			
Lyceum	Daddies	Bachelors and kiddies			
			Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extravaganza

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Casino	Somebody's Sweetheart	Tuneful operetta
Eltinge	Up in Mabel's Room	Lingerie farce
Knickerbocker	Listen, Lester!	Amusing revue
Liberty	Scandals of 1919	Dancing revue
New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Beautiful spectacle
Selwyn	Tumble In	Cheerful musical show

For your Summer Outing— Go West



Summer Excursion Fares To National Parks and Resorts of the West

Here are lakes and streams, for fishing. Here you can climb snow-capped mountains, descend canyon trails, or bathe in the blue Pacific. Here, too, you can "rough it," off the beaten path.

Your outing in the West also may include glaciers and geysers—big trees and petrified forests—Indian pueblos and prehistoric ruins. Fine motor roads everywhere, and resort hotels.

Complete information, including illustrated booklets, may be obtained free. Ask your local ticket agent to help you plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address the nearest Travel Bureau, advising what National Parks, or what section of the Rockies, the Pacific Coast, or the Northern Lakes you are interested in.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Travel Bureau

646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago

Travel Bureau

143 Liberty St., New York City

602 Healey Building, Atlanta



"CAPTAIN KID"



THIS young and joyous imitator of his dad's military valor is from a cover of JUDGE. JUDGE covers are not merely well-drawn and interesting, or pleasing to the eye. What has made them noted and of enduring popularity in print form is their cleverness, their humanness, their faithful depiction of the traits of people.

"Captain Kid" is of a long line of JUDGE covers that have gained merited fame.

And everything in JUDGE is as clever, humorous and entertaining as its noted covers.

One-hundred and eighty-four humorous short stories, satires, pleasantries, skits, jocular paragraphs and items of amusement make up an average issue of JUDGE. Fifty-four of them are illustrated.

Buy today—10 Cents a Copy—at all Newsstands.

JUDGE - 225 Fifth Avenue - New York City

Fourth Edition Questionnaire for Investors

SO great has been the demand for our "Questionnaire for Investors" that we have been compelled to print four editions of this invaluable piece of investment literature. It tells—

How to test the safety of any investment,
How to distinguish the sound from the unsound,
How to avoid loss.

Our supply of the Fourth Edition is limited and requests for the Questionnaire will be supplied strictly in order as received. We therefore suggest that you call or write promptly. Ask for

Circular No. D-903

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated
NEW YORK CHICAGO
150 Broadway Straus Building
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco Philadelphia
37 years without loss to any investor

—OIL— Past—Present—Future

History and Origin of Petroleum
The First Oil Well
Methods of Drilling Wells
Most Promising Oil Fields
Production and Refining of Oil

These subjects, as well as other oil topics, are covered at length in a thirty-two-page booklet, compiled by our Analytical Department.

Sent free upon request.

Ask for 100 "D"

R.C. MEGARGEL & CO.

27 Pine Street—New York

Increasing Your Income

As a holder of Liberty Bonds, you draw interest regularly.

You can increase your income if you have saved or if you can save even small amounts.

With \$50 you can buy another Liberty Bond. With \$100, you can buy a Liberty Bond or a different Baby Bond, say the bond of a railroad. With \$10 down and \$5 a month, you can buy a \$100 bond on the Partial Payment Plan.

Send for Booklet C-4
"Baby Bonds"

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

61 Broadway, N.Y.

THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed, information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

Free on Application

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

42 Broadway New York

BONDS and STOCKS

of HIGH GRADE may be bought on a favorable basis. Irrespective of amount invested, conservatism should be the key note in buying. Special list of Railroad and Industrials sent free. Ask for Letter "L."

J. FRANK HOWELL

Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N.Y.
62 Broadway New York

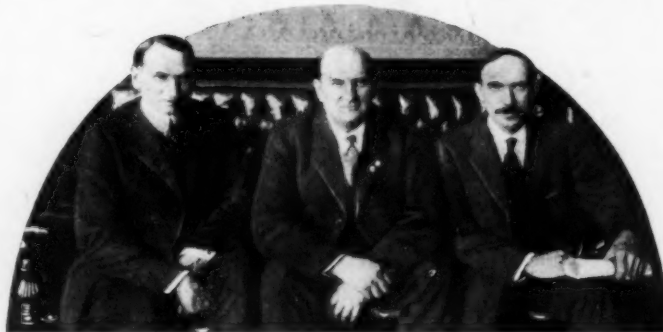
6% NET MONEY AT INTEREST IS A GOOD SILENT PARTNER

First mortgages on Kansas and Oklahoma farms. With our participation certificates you can put as low as \$100 in 6% farm loans. Your money is never idle while deposited with this Trust Company. Write for partial payment plan.

THE FARM MORTGAGE TRUST CO.
543 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

6% NET PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kan.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



NORTH DAKOTA'S INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Left to right, Attorney General William Langer, Governor Lynn J. Frazier, and Commissioner of Agriculture John N. Hagan. The commission has charge of the State system of industries created by the legislature, including a chain of terminal elevators and flour mills, with \$5,000,000 capital. The commission also is in charge of the Bank of North Dakota, created by the Nonpartisan League legislature, with \$2,000,000 capital. The commission will administer a \$10,000,000 fund for handling farm mortgages and to aid home builders. Attorney General Langer has become involved in a bitter political contest with A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, and is leading a revolt against the president and his associates.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE unexpected has happened. When the market is upward bound and there are still good reasons for a further advance, no one looks for a decline. Yet it has been the invariable experience that whenever the stock market has taken the bit between its teeth and advanced day after day, not for one or two months, but for over three months, something must happen to prevent a disastrous break.

The thing that usually happens is that the money lenders, afraid of a panic, begin to scrutinize their loans carefully. When the power behind the rise in the market is withdrawn, prices must recede, and money is the power. My readers will recall that I warned them weeks ago of the probability of tighter money unless the market slackened its pace.

Enormous amounts of money were necessarily employed during the recent advance on the exchange. Many wondered where the funds were secured, but it was no secret. When the War Loans were being floated, the banks to encourage liberal subscriptions, loaned money freely to buyers of these bonds, and took the bonds as security, agreeing to charge no higher rate of interest on the loans than the Government paid on its bonds. Large amounts of bonds were purchased outright with money borrowed at low rates. If this had not been done, the Liberty Loans would have had hard sledding. The bonds thus purchased gave borrowers the collateral for loans to such an extent that the Federal Reserve Board felt compelled to issue a warning against the policy of promoting the absorption of Government securities by favorable rates. This liberal policy of the banks enabled the Government to maintain its credit and sell its war bonds at from 3½% to 4¾% while Great Britain, France, Italy and the Allies generally paid much higher rates.

Fundamentals are not changed. They are as good now as they were six months or three months ago—better if anything—for

we have the assurance now (which we did not have at the beginning of the year) of an enormous wheat crop (nearly one-third of the world's total), with every promise that the yield of the other great crops will be at least normal.

We have also passed through the period of anxiety after the armistice in reference to a possible rapid slump in the prices of commodities with widespread loss to all who had stocks on hand. Inventory values have increased, as a rule, rather than decreased, since the beginning of the year, and the demand for textiles and other necessities is heavier than it was, and with increasing prices.

Prices of some articles of food are gradually declining. It is evident that with the resumption of agriculture abroad, and the increased output at home, it will not be long before the cost of living must fall. It is safe to predict lower prices for food before Thanksgiving Day. Whether this will precipitate a demand for lower wages cannot be foreseen. Such a demand will be strongly resisted, though the unprecedented increase in wages was based on the rapid increase in the cost of living. One might expect that with a decline in the latter, a decrease in the former might be conceded.

The most ominous feature of the labor situation is the threat of an attempt to unionize the steel and iron industry, even at the peril of "putting some of the labor leaders in jail." This is the announcement they have made. It forebodes evil, for the great iron and steel industry has for years been exempt from labor troubles, mainly because it has endeavored to give its employees the highest wages paid in this industry throughout the world, and the best living conditions also.

The rapidity with which the market declined and then advanced bears evidence to the fact that fundamental conditions have not been changed. The time for a halt had come. There was good buying



Selected
Investment
Securities

We own and offer subject to previous sale:

School Building Bonds \$50,000 6%

Independent Consolidated School District
Fairfax, South Dakota
Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes
Denomination \$1,000
Due serially 1925 to 1930
Interest Payable March and September
Assessed valuation \$1,375,024. Total debt \$62,000. Population 1,200. Fairfax is located in an especially prosperous section. Legal opinion of Chapman, Cutler & Parker of Chicago.

Price to Yield 8%
Partial Payment Plan when desired
Descriptive circular B-153 and list of other securities on request

Bankers Mortgage Co.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000
Des Moines, Iowa
CHICAGO NEW YORK
112 W. Adams Street 512 Fifth Avenue
Randolph 5700 Vanderbilt 2712
Write the nearest office

7% First Lien Mortgage GOLD BONDS

Secured by income-bearing, Fire-proof Apartment and Business Properties located in the largest, most prosperous cities of the rich and growing SOUTH. Due to the general, wholesome, Southern economic condition, where the properties securing these gold bonds are located, the interest rate here is normal at 7%. No assurance can be given that this high rate can be long secured. Economists agree that the greatest development in the nation is taking place in the rich and fertile SOUTH. Leslie's Weekly, under date of March 22, 1919, states: "The South offers the best opportunity for the investment of capital that can be found in the United States."

Our Safeguarded Gold Bonds have sustained the "acid test." They are not speculative, but are of established strength. They are purchased by Banks, Trustees and individuals in every part of the Nation. All pronounce them "prompt paying and superior."

G. L. Miller & Company have established prestige. Hence, added to your investment is the protection of a responsible Bond House whose customers live in 45 states and Foreign Countries.

Ask for booklets, "BANKING CREDENTIALS" and "MILLER SERVICE, How This Protects and Safeguards the Bond Buyer's Investment Interests."

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY, Inc.
S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Also Miami, Florida.

We Offer Attractive Dividend Paying

OIL STOCK ISSUES

COMPANIES ARE WELL ESTABLISHED AND
HAVE EXCELLENT EARNING RECORDS

Particulars in Circular O. L. W.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

6½% First Mortgage Investments on Seattle Properties

Send for latest circular

TITLE TRUST CO. 722 SECOND AVE SEATTLE

AAGAARD & THORNILEY

596-1 L. W. Hoffman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Authentic, professional and confidential reports on Western Mining Properties for investors, large or small. WE ARE NOT STOCK BROKERS, but deal in reports on Gold-Silver-Copper-Lead Prospects and Mines—and securities.

Highest Reference J. HERMAN AAGAARD E. MARVIN THORNILEY
Consulting Engineer
Member, American Mining Congress
Member, Australian Institute of Mining Engineers

7% SEATTLE SAFETY

The conservative and careful investor will find in our current list of selected First Lien Mortgages on Seattle income property many attractive offerings. At 7% they offer certainty and safety with a high yield at interest.

Write for descriptive literature
NORTHERN BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY
808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

OIL

THE NEW MONARCH OF MOTION

OIL

THE NEW MONARCH
OF
MOTION
BY
REID SAYER MCBETH

"Mary, Mary! We're Rich!"

"Heck" Buller and his wife had a little farm in Texas. They raised enough to live on—nearly. They had put in eighteen rough lean years trying to get enough out of that barren farm to stretch by the starvation point. Then—

One day two strangers walked up to Buller, pushed a deed, a certified check and a fountain pen into his hands, and suddenly the half-starved farmer was worth half a million dollars. There was oil—magic, power-giving oil—on his decaying old farm. Of course he rushed to his wife.

"Mary, Mary! We're rich!" he cried. "What'll I buy you?"

Mrs. Buller thought deeply, brushed her warped hand across her tired eyes and said:

"Could we get a new axe? The old one has a nick in it."

That story and many more as compelling fill the pages of Reid Sayers McBeth's powerful historical book, "Oil, the New Monarch of Motion," just published; the book that for the first time tells the amazing story of the oil that has lifted the United States into the position of commercial supremacy that it occupies today.

No one even remotely interested in oil can afford to be without this carefully compiled textbook of America's third industry. The business man, the lawyer, the investor, the banker, the speculator need it to guide and protect their operations.

Mail your advance order with one dollar to

Dept. E. M. No. 5

MARKETS PUBLISHING CORP.
50 BROAD STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

This book has nothing to sell but itself

MARKETS PUBLISHING CORP.
Dept. E. M. No. 5—50 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Please send me, for the enclosed \$1.00, copy of "Oil".

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

on the break by those who felt confident that with the crop situation so promising, with constructive legislation framed, and Governmental control of the railroads approaching its end, the outlook was brightening all around.

Another prime bull factor is the changed attitude of the public toward our captains of industry. The patriotic work these citizens have done at Washington, and are doing now at the request of the President at Paris, has opened the eyes of the public. It will be very difficult hereafter for cheap demagogues to secure a favorable hearing when they attack the leaders in the banking and the business world. The people hereafter will make their own estimate, and they will base it not on what the demagogues have said but on what these eminent citizens have done.

The Government itself through its Secretary of War has given high recognition to many of these captains of industry in the shape of Distinguished Service Medals. It ought not to be too sparing in conferring these tokens of its appreciation on those who have so richly deserved them.

I have often referred to the splendid recognition that foreign countries give to their captains of industry—the honors that are heaped upon them and the testimonials that are laid at their feet. I have before me a recent copy of the London *Petroleum Times*. It is devoted almost entirely to the splendid reception given to Mr. A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. A luncheon was given him at the Claridge Hotel in recognition of his services to his own country and to the Allies as Chairman of the United States National Petroleum War Service Committee. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Great Britain attended the luncheon, and the Rt. Honorable Walter Long on behalf of the Board of Admiralty expressed his deep appreciation and grateful thanks "for the splendid services rendered to the Admiralty and the British Nation by the distinguished guest." Sir Frederick Black, in submitting the toast of "The Guest" said Mr. Bedford had handled the situation as it affected oil "in a statesmanlike manner and the high ideals he had adopted would ever go down as the hall mark of Mr. Bedford's greatness." This remarkable tribute is but an example of what Great Britain is doing to every distinguished American captain of industry who played a man's part in the winning of the war. The day is near at hand when the people of this country will deeply deplore their attitude, in the past, in antagonizing the builders of the prosperity in which all the people had their share.

The sharp decline in those industrials which had been advanced by clever pools justified the fear of a slump in these when the crisis came and that fear was realized. The railroads suffered very little. In fact, the strong, well-established dividend-paying securities suffered least of all.

Those who are now losers, but who are able to hold their stocks, will, if they are patient, emerge without loss and probably will be able to take a profit. The tendency after a bad break is always to unload and take losses in fear that the latter may be heavier later on, but the recent break was too sharp and severe to justify a fear that the market is going to pieces.

The safest thing of all at this time is to buy the well-seasoned bonds which are offered at prices that a few years from now will look very attractive. There is a general expectation that new foreign loans will be offered on a most attractive basis, as the Swedish bonds were at a little better than 6 per cent.—an unusually good return for a high-class security.

M., MACON, GA.: C. C. C. & St. L. pfd. around 70 is attractive for investment.

D., CULPEPPER, VA.: Pittsburgh and West Virginia common is not a dividend-payer, but the pfd. is on a \$6 per year basis and is a fair purchase.

B., STAUNTON, VA.: As the outlook now appears it would be well to keep your American Tobacco,

Concluded on page 38



When you travel—take Guaranty Travelers Checks

ACCEPTABLE as money everywhere—yet safer than cash. They can be cashed in the United States and abroad at leading banks, and are accepted in settlement of bills by hotels and business houses, and at railroad offices for transportation.

*Ideal for traveling and vacations—
inexpensive—get them at your bank*

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York London Liverpool Paris Brussels

Capital & Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources over \$700,000,000

We recommend for Investment

Convertible 6% Notes OF

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY

offering the following unusually attractive
investment features:

1. Convertible at any time to April 1, 1924, at par for par into 8% Cumulative Preferred stock.
2. These Notes are secured by the pledge of \$2,000 First and Refunding Mortgage and Collateral Trust 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds for each \$1,000 principal amount of Notes outstanding.
3. Strong sinking fund provision calling for the retirement of 1% each month of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding constantly increases the equity and security behind this issue, and assures an excellent market.
4. Net earnings applicable to interest on Notes equivalent to 14 times the necessary amount.

Descriptive circular on request

Henry L. Doherty & Company

Bond Department

60 Wall Street, New York



The man with one of the most important jobs in America

As we sit at our comfortable tables enjoying our steaks and our roasts, how rarely do we think of the man who makes it possible for us to have them.

He is the cattle raiser. Like other men he is in business to make a living. He must receive prices high enough to cover heavy cost and to bring him a profit.

Naturally while the stock raiser wants to get high prices for his animals you want to pay as little as possible for your meat. The packer would like to see you both satisfied.

For the success of the packer—whose average profit on beef is only a fraction of a cent per pound—depends on *volume*.

Prices that encourage the cattle raiser to produce heavily and the consumer to eat generously spell volume of business, and this is what the packer needs.

Considering the price that cattle men must receive for animals, Swift & Company sells meat at as low a price as it is humanly possible to sell it, because of competition, large volume, and efficient methods.

Eliminating Swift & Company's fractional profits entirely would make practically no difference in the price of meat or livestock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 25,000 shareholders



Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Concluded from page 37

Amer. Tel. & Tel., C. C. C. & St. L. common and Union Pacific.

S., GATUN, PANAMA CANAL: You take too much risk by buying any of the cheap oil stocks that schemers are trying to float. Stick to the dividend paying oil stocks.

T., WINNIPEG, MAN.: Pullman is a fundamentally sound stock, which under better conditions should go higher, perhaps back to your purchase price. Better hold.

S., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: As Elgin Motor stock is quoted in New York at \$6 bid, \$7 asked, it would seem to be throwing money away to pay \$17.50 per share for it.

L., GLEN COVE, L. I.: American Agricultural Chemical is a stock of high merit, which is likely under peace conditions to get back to the price you paid for it. I would not sacrifice it.

S., NORTHWOOD, IOWA: With conditions constantly changing no one can safely select one stock as the best speculation. If the railroad problem is solved, the best speculation will be choice low-priced railroad stocks.

R., CLEVELAND, OHIO: International Nickel, on recessions, seems to be a fair long-pull speculation. There appear better purchases among dividend-paying stocks, such as Atchison common, American Locomotive common, California Petroleum pfd., and Wilson & Co.

B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Famous Players-Lasky is a dividend-payer, but its big advance would seem to have largely discounted its future. Allis-Chalmers common, not yet a dividend-payer, is sufficiently high on present prospects, but would be a fair speculation on smart recessions.

P., ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Interborough Consolidated Company's financial condition is not good, because of falling off of income due to greatly increased cost of operation and refusal of the city authorities to allow increase of fare. Better leave the stock alone until the situation improves.

J., ZANESVILLE, OHIO: While Commonwealth Petroleum is well backed, and has large holdings, the stock has had a stiff advance for a non-dividend-payer, which seems to have considerably discounted its future. Sears Roebuck & Co. and American Tobacco are good business men's investments.

X., SENECA, PA.: The copper stocks, or any other mining stocks, have far greater risk than the railroads or industrials. Mining companies are constantly depleting their properties, while others are doing the reverse. You take an even chance in subscribing for the debentures of the Canada Copper Corporation.

M., VIROQUA, WIS.: The Pierce Arrow Motor Co. is doing an extensive business and the dividend on the common seems assured. Its substantial advance must largely discount its future. Graton and Knight 7's and Moline Plow 7's appear safe business men's purchases. Southern Railway pfd. makes a good return on present price.

P., NEW YORK: With the tendency toward more active speculation, and higher prices—which reactions seem only temporarily to interrupt—it will be well to hold your cheap speculative stocks in the hope that, in a wild speculative advance, you can get out some day. Weber & Heilbronner is a reorganization of an older business, and has yet to prove that it can make a successful "go."

F., LEWISTON, MAINE: Sinclair oil under the new auspices should enter upon a career of great prosperity. The immense assets back of American Woolen common, together with its earnings, make the stock attractive, but it has advanced far beyond the figure you name. Willys Overland common is still a fair speculation, though its dividend is moderate. The pfd. is more desirable. Maxwell Motor Corp. is an established concern with a promising future. American Tel. & Tel. 6's should go higher after the muddle caused by Government control has been cleared up. The pfd. stocks of any of the best railroad and industrial organizations are still excellent business men's purchases, especially on reactions.

R., NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Southern Pacific, U. P. pfd., Illinois Central, and K. C. Southern pfd., should be able to earn their dividends. It all depends on how the Government treats the railroads. U. P. is the safest. The net earnings of railroads for the first quarter in 1919 generally showed a decline as compared with the same period in 1918. The rise in the motor stocks has gone so far that it might be well to await a reaction. Southern R. R. gen. mortgage 4's are considered safe. Among cumulative pfd. stocks of merit and possibilities there are few which have not shown a considerable advance. You might consider the following which seem reasonably safe but hardly thoroughly seasoned: Allis-Chalmers pfd., paying 7 per cent., with arrears of about 5 per cent.; American Hide & Leather, paying 7 per cent., with arrears of about 115 per cent.; Advance Rumely pfd., which lately began to pay 6 per cent.; California Petroleum pfd., paying 7 per cent., with arrears of 2½ per cent.; General Motor 6 per cent. debentures are regarded safe. The company is prosperous. It would be advisable to diversify the purchases made with your \$25,000. Among the securities you might consider are the railroad stocks mentioned above, and also U. P. common, Norfolk & Western, American Woolen pfd., Union Bag & Paper, Corn Products pfd., C. C. C. & St. L. pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., Beth. Steel 8 per cent. pfd., Goodrich Tire & Rubber pfd., Pierce Arrow pfd., and National Lead pfd.

C., PUEBLO, COLO.: As the \$60,000 is to be invested for the benefit of a woman, you do well to insist on "safety first." Gilt-edged bonds are naturally in great demand and they sell at prices which make a fair, but not a large, yield. You can hardly expect 6 per cent. from the highest-grade readily marketable bonds, though first-class real

estate and farm mortgage bonds—not so easy to dispose of in case of emergency—may make that yield. Here are some suggestions: Railroad bonds legal for New York State savings banks, Penn. general 5's, Southern Pacific ref. 4's, C. B. & Q. general 4's, St. Paul general 4½'s, B. & O. prior lien 3½'s. All these yield 5 per cent. or more on market price. Railroad bonds of second grade, yielding more than 6 per cent., include St. L. San Fran. prior lien 4's, C. & O. conv. 5's, So. Pacific conv. 4's, N. Y. C. conv. 6's, K. C. Southern ref. 5's, Missouri Pacific general 4's. Attractive industrial bonds are Central Leather first 5's, Beth. Steel ref. 5's, Indiana Steel first 5's, American Smelting & Refining first 5's, U. S. Steel s. f. 5's, American Agricultural Chemical conv. 5's, none of which yields so high as 6 per cent.; and Midvale Steel 5's, Wilson & Co. 6's, U. S. Rubber ref. 5's, Virginia-Carolina first 5's, yielding 6 per cent. or more. Among attractive Government issues, besides our own Victory notes are United Kingdom 5½'s, Canadian Victory Loan 5½'s and Swedish Government 6's. Among the best pfd. stocks are U. S. Steel pfd., American Woolen pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., Beth. Steel 8½ pfd., Corn Products pfd., National Lead pfd., Superior Steel first pfd., and American Locomotive pfd. New York, June 28, 1919. JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Ave. and Spring St., Seattle, Washington, offer 7 per cent. mortgages based on improved city property, and will comply with any request for particulars.

First mortgage 7 per cent. bonds secured on high-class city property, in amounts of \$500 to \$10,000, are offered by Aurelius Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington, will supply full details regarding 7 per cent. first mortgages on Seattle income-bearing residence and business property, constantly increasing in value.

Many investors and business men acknowledge their indebtedness to the "Bache Review" for reliable information and sound suggestions. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Cities Service Company pfd. stock yields investors over 7½ per cent., pays monthly dividends, earned over 5 times, and is readily marketable. A circular on this subject will be mailed to any address by Reeder & Co., 60 Broadway, New York.

Complete, up-to-date statistics on copper, motor and independent oil stocks are presented in "Investor's Manual" prepared by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. This firm, which specializes in all high-grade Curb securities, will send the "Manual" free on request.

"Questionnaire for Investors," issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, is still in great demand, because of its helpfulness to investors. It aids one to distinguish sound from unsound investments and tells how to avoid losses. Copies of it may be obtained by writing for circular No. D-903.

Many timely topics are discussed in "Securities Suggestions," published semi-monthly by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine St., New York. Subjects recently covered in this publication include the wonderful new oil fields of Texas, the Standard Oil stocks, and the trend of the stock market. Copies will be sent free on request to those who write for 30 "D."

Statistics and analyses of a diversified list of important industrial, oil and mining stocks are set forth in a special review prepared by James M. Leopold & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St., New York. The firm invites correspondence from investors without obligation on their part, and will furnish facts regarding any stock or bond.

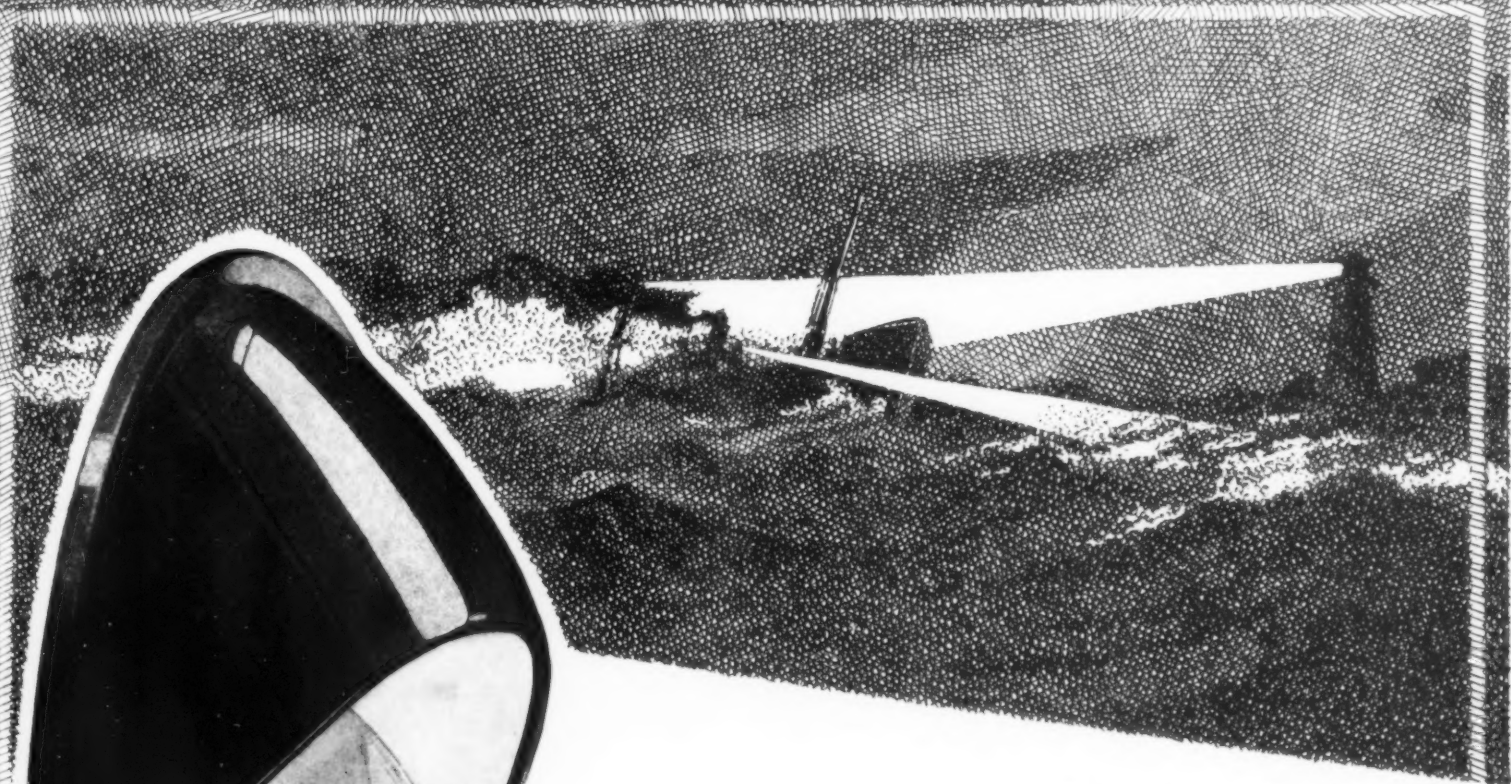
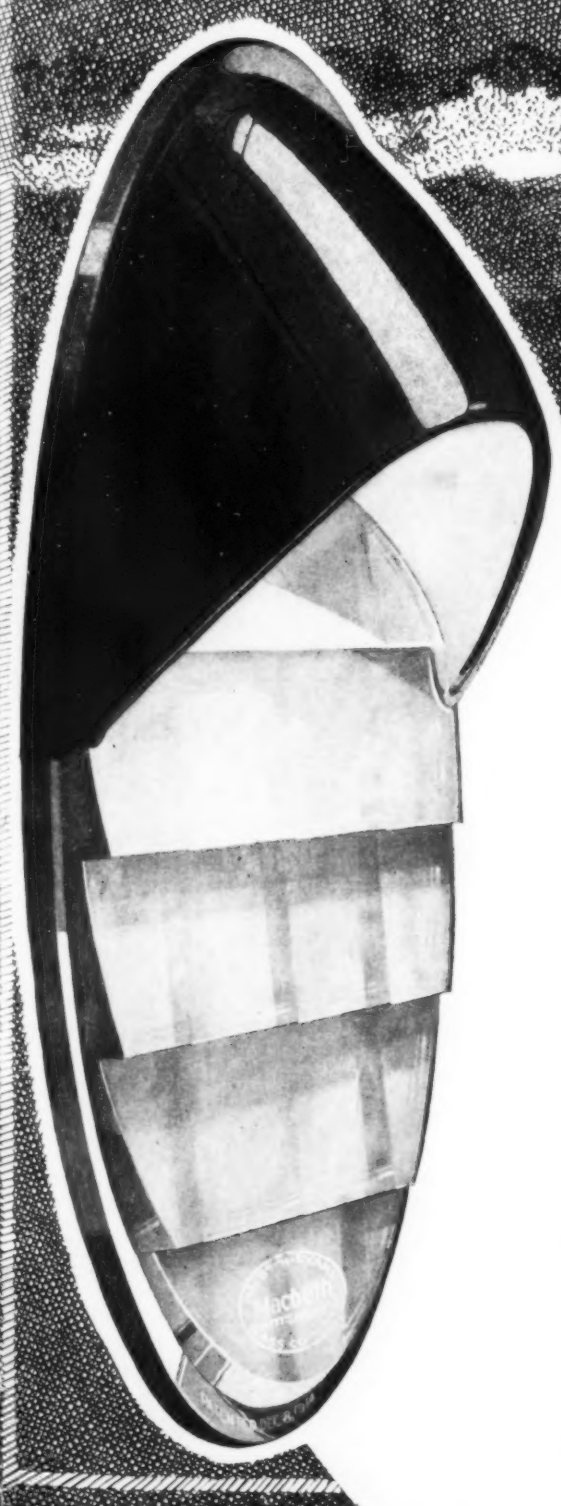
When stock prices are rising, shrewd investors pick up convertible bonds both for immediate yield and future enhancement. A valuable, interesting and instructive list of convertible bonds, railroad and miscellaneous, has been prepared by J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York, which he will send to any applicant.

Many persons whose first bond was a Liberty one are now purchasing \$100 bonds, of which there are many desirable issues. Bonds of this denomination include Government, railroad, industrial and public utility obligations. Useful suggestions for selecting such securities are contained in Booklet C-4 "Baby Bonds," which will be furnished to any applicant by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

A strong and prosperous steel corporation's bonds netting 7 per cent. are offered by Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 South La Salle St., Chicago. The bonds are in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 and are secured by property worth nearly 2½ times their face. The company's earnings are 4 times interest requirements. Specific information is given in circular No. 1037LW, obtainable on application to Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

The six per cent. first mortgage bonds recommended by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich., are growing in popular favor, not only because of their own merit, but also because of public confidence in the responsible house which handles them. The bonds are an excellent example of this type of security. For full and definite information regarding them, mail the company a request for its interesting and valuable booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment."

Macbeth Lens



*Safety on Land and Sea
Macbeth Green Visor Lenses, Lighthouse
Lenses and Battleship Lenses*

It Lights The Road for You and Does Not Blind Others

YOU can drive in comfort and prevent accidents by using Macbeth Lenses on your car.

Macbeth engineers—the same ones who designed the Macbeth Lenses used in government light-houses and battleship searchlights—worked four years to perfect Macbeth automobile lenses.

The Green Glass Visor is an integral part of the lens.

It adds distinction to your car.

Horizontal prisms, scientifically ground and adjusted, and four vertical, cylindrical prisms at the back of the lens, bend and redirect the rays of light downward to the road.

This makes driving safe for you and guards against accidents from drivers approaching.

With Macbeth Lenses on your car you will derive increased safety and pleasure in night driving.

Price per Pair \$5.00—Denver and West \$5.50—Canada \$6—Winnipeg and West \$6.50
Macbeth lenses are for sale by leading jobbers, accessory dealers and garages everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Pittsburgh

Branch Offices in: Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; San Francisco
Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada



United States Tires are Good Tires

The Might of Inner Forces

Your skyscraper presents a bold front of brick or stone. Very strong and sturdy it seems! Yet, beneath the surface is the *real* source of strength, its great steel *inner* structure.

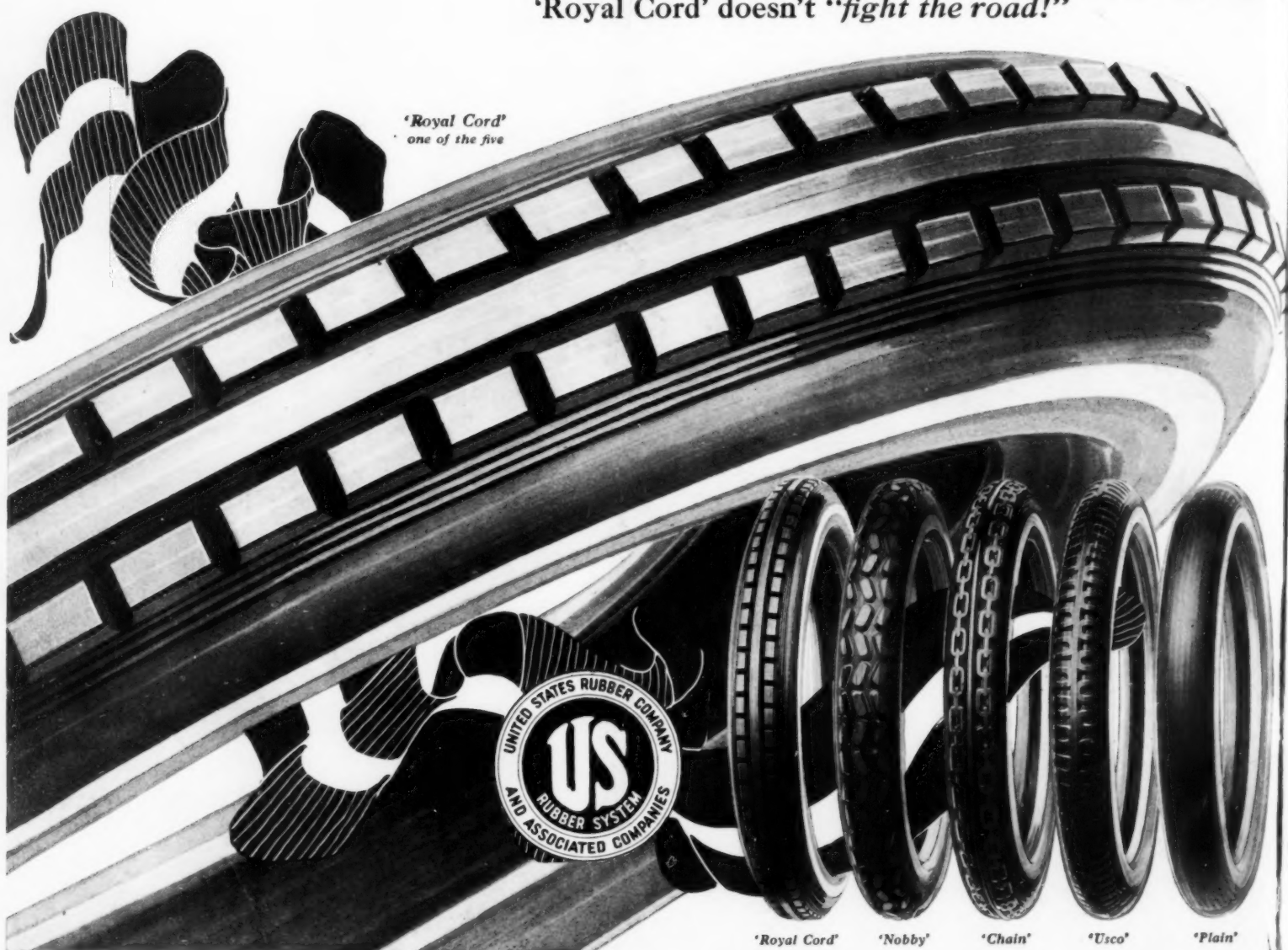
Your tire is "surfaced" with rubber, a very brave exterior. Outwardly, it seems strong enough to resist the grind. But,—to be certain, you must get the "*inside story*".

Surface indications mean little, because all tires are covered with the same substance—*rubber*. Look to the "*innards*" for *superiority*.

The power of the 'Royal Cord' is *enforced* by "inner" methods. By steeling the "sinews"—by hardening the "heart"—by strengthening the "core".

This "inside" work makes for ruggedness and resistance. This is why the 'Royal Cord' wears and wears,—why it defies *shocks* and *strains*.

This is the reason for its liveliness and resiliency—why it makes smoother riding and easier steering. The 'Royal Cord' doesn't "*fight the road!*"



'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Plain'

V
Ea
the
tro
par
eru
by
ro,
rip
par
cou
bec
us.
the
the
R
the
wou
dee
pea
ofte
amp
tha